Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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TOJO INSPECTS NAGOYA CITY; INSPIRES MEN

Visits Aircraft Plant and Urges Workmen to Still Greater Efforts

PLEASED WITH EFFICIENCY

Also Sees Military Preparatory School, Fish Market and Customs Station

Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, in Nagoya on Wednesday morning inspected the Mitsubishi Aircraft Works there and in an address to the workers of the plant stressed the great importance of their work. On the day before, Tuesday, he had gone to the Nagoya Military Preparatory School and had inspected and inspired the young students.

On Wednesday, the energetic Prime Minister of Japan left his bed at 4:30 a.m. and in his usual manner when he is on a tour of inspection, took a swift trip through the still early morning streets. What was unusual was that Prime Minister Tojo was clad in a shirt open at the neck and short pants and did not carry his usual sword. Accompanied only by his secretary and riding in an automobile the Prime Minister first visited the Atsuta-ku fish market, where he looked into the distribution system and even personally handled the fish in order to test their freshness.

Appears at Pier

Fifteen minutes later Prime Minister Tojo appeared at a pier next to the Nagoya Customs' inspection station. Briskly but with kindliness he shot a series of questions at a boatman and his family having breakfast, and nodded with satisfaction at the equally brisk answers shot back by the honored man. At 5:50 a.m. he went into the luggage department of the Atsuta Station and then moved out to the front of the station where he stood for about ten minutes silently regarding the steady flood of industrial workers going to work. At 6:40 a.m. Prime Minister Tojo was back at his hotel having a hearty breakfast.

At 8:30 a.m. the Prime Minister arrived at the Mitsubishi Aircraft Plant and after listening to an hour-long report, inspected the plant thoroughly. Throughout his inspection he seemed highly pleased at the furious, efficient pace at which the production of aircraft was being carried out. At 10 a.m. he delivered a message to the workers stressing the great importance of their work. Loudspeakers carried the Prime Minister's speech to every department in the plant, where all the workers were stirred by his inspiring message.

In his address to the workers Prime Minister Tojo said, "The key to victory lies in the fighting in the air, and the work you are engaged in is connected directly with the decisive air war going on in the vast areas east, west, north, and south. Each stroke of your hammer, each rivet you drive in, everything you do in your work contributes to the fighting power for the destruction of the enemy's air strength. The planes you have made and will make are the planes which have fought, are fighting, and will fight, so terribly effective in dealing death to the enemy.

Thanks Their Efforts

"I express my thanks to you for the great efforts you are putting into your work, understanding the truly great mission which you bear. I would also like to urge you to still greater efforts. First is the problem of manifesting spiritual power. There is no reason why the Japanese who are leading one to ten at the front cannot in factories too score results far superior to that of the enemy. This spiritual power of giving everything for the cause of the Nation is indeed the strength of Japan. No other nation has it. I want you all to bring to bear your unsurpassed spiritual power and build and produce to an extent far outdistancing the enemy.

"Next is the problem of efficiency. Efficiency in the plant is an absolute requirement in the increasing of fighting power. At a time when decisive fighting is going on everywhere, I would like to ask you not only to maintain your present excellent efficiency but endeavor always to raise it still more.

"The third point is unity. From the Nation down to every family the most important thing is to center

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Ba Maw Affirms Policy Of Oneness With Japan

Prime Minister of Burma Sends Cable of Gratitude To Aoki, Who Replies Immediately Stressing 2 Countries' Role

Prime Minister Ba Maw

Minister Kazuo Aoki

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma on Wednesday sent a cable to Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, expressing Burma's gratitude to Japan for the realization of Burma's independence and affirming the new state's determination to cooperate with Japan toward construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Minister Aoki immediately cabled a reply to Prime Minister Ba Maw, congratulating Burma on having fulfilled its hopes of many years for independence and expressing the hope that the two countries would cooperate for the annihilation of the United States and Britain for the construction of Greater East Asia.

The text of Prime Minister Ba Maw's message follows:

"Your Excellency

"On this auspicious occasion commemorating the declaration of the independence of Burma, I, on behalf of the Burmese Government offer my sincerest greeting.

"I hereby express the profound friendship and gratitude of the Burmese people to Your Excellency and my Japanese acquaintances and friends of Burma. I should like to affirm that the independent state of Burma will ever cooperate with Japan through war and peace so the two nations will be ever united, thereby forging ahead toward the achievement of their common objective, of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"I express my sincerest respect to you."

Minister Aoki's cable said:

"I sincerely thank you for your courteous telegram. I congratulate Burma on having secured its glorious independence thereby fulfilling its cherished hope of many years and at the same time I pray that from now on the two countries in close cooperation will march hand in hand for the annihilation of the United States and Britain and for the construction of Greater East Asia. I earnestly hope for Your Excellency's renewed efforts and activity and also pray for the continued health of Your Excellency."

SICILIAN OFFENSIVE OF ENEMY CHECKED

No Substantial Gains Made By Anti-Axis Forces; Luftwaffe Downs 23 Planes

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—The situation in Sicily grew tense as the anti-Axis forces launched a mass attack along the whole front on Sunday. But no substantial gains have been reported.

Judging from anti-Axis reports received here, the British 8th Army under General Montgomery is attacking the German forces south of Catania from the flank as on the Tunisian front, taking care against a face-to-face collision with the crack Reich troops.

Having reorganized their forces and replenished their supply of munitions since a fortnight ago, the British began their attack along a broad front extending from Catananuva on the Dittaino River, a point 25 miles northwest of Catania, to the eastern coast of Sicily, although their main object is to hit the German flank. They are endeavoring, at this moment, to advance to the valley of the Simeto River, which flows around the foot of Mt. Etna.

Catananuva fell into anti-Axis hands soon after the mass attack was begun, according to a dispatch from Algiers, while another reports that the British have already reached the Simeto River valley, although there has been no other information received to confirm this.

The British-Canadian forces in the central sector, coordinating with Montgomery's troops, and relying on their overwhelming number, are said to have taken Legarpto, north of Catananuva, on Friday. However, the German air forces are fighting back so hard that the battle in the central district is not considered by the Axis to be in a critical condition.

In the north, the Americans who advanced as far as San Stefano on Tuesday are reported to be stalled in the same region.

23 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—The Luftwaffe brought down 23 enemy planes, 11 of them multi-motored, while carrying out intensive raids on anti-Axis forces in the Nicosia sector of the Sicilian front Monday,

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BRITISH PAPERS RAP ANTI-AXIS POLICIES

Foe Camp Taken Aback With Italy Standing Firm—Impotency of Churchill Denounced

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—The anti-Axis camp's expectations of an Italian request for a separate peace, entertained since the fall of the Fascist system, have been proved to have been totally unfounded with the exposure today by the various Italian papers of the American government's seven conditions for a cessation of hostilities. The revelation of the American terms clearly pointed out to the Italian people the necessity of continuing fighting.

With the Fascist Party's passing out of power, America and Britain thought that Italy would now certainly sue for peace. Such being the case, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill last week ordered the members of his Cabinet to be ready for a "rapid development in the situation." One week since that time, the Italian Government under Marshal Pietro Badoglio is standing firm and fighting, causing the anti-Axis camp to feel a big letdown.

The British cabinet is reported to have met again today in an emergency session to discuss measures to counter the situation. London reports also reveal that the various papers have started to denounce the complete stupidity and impotency of the Government and that they are urging that the bombing of the Italian mainland be intensified. The Daily Mail especially took a extremely violent attitude and declared:

"With the rise of the new Italian cabinet last week the British people began to expect something sensational, but now expectation has been replaced by misgivings. While the anti-Axis camp is meeting often and uneffectively the Axis nations are taking measures steadily to handle the situation. It must not be forgotten that the Italian Army, like the German Army, is Britain's enemy. As a result of wishing to give the Italian people a period to catch their breath the situation has turned unfavorable to the anti-Axis. At this time the anti-Axis forces must immediately start continuous day and night bombing of

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DRASTIC CHANGE UNDER BADOGLIO IS CARRIED OUT

No Cabinet Alteration—Legislature Dissolved—Army Controls Peace, Order

NATIONAL UNITY BOLSTERED

Grand Council, National Defense Special Court Abolished; Political Prisoners Freed

Domei

ROME, August 3.—A sweeping change has been effected in the internal setup in Italy during the past week by the new Italian Government.

With one week passing since the fall of the Fascist system the Italian Government with Marshal Pietro Badoglio as its head has carried out the following reforms in the internal setup:

1—There is no difference in the organization of the Cabinet and the various ministries from the setup existing during the Fascist days.

2—The dissolution of the Fascist Party has been carried out.

3—The Grand Council has been abolished.

4—The National Defense Special Court has been abolished.

5—Those convicted of political offenses have been set free.

6—Fascist leaders have been taken under protective custody.

7—The organization of political parties during wartime has been prohibited.

8—The Italian legislature has been dissolved.

9—A pledge has been given for free elections to be held four months after the termination of the war.

10—The Army has been given the duty of maintaining peace and order throughout Italy.

11—The Army has been given the duty of controlling the railroads, and telegraph and telephone communication.

12—The political activity of the Fascist Volunteers has been prohibited and the forces have been taken into the regular Army.

13—The police are still under the Home Ministry but police forces are now part of the Army.

14—Twenty governors have been relieved of their posts, and in areas of importance such as Milan two governors, men belonging to the Army, will be placed.

Maintain Order

In other words the new Government during the past week has completely wiped out the Fascist system; revived the various organs based on the constitution but postponed the revival of political parties until the future; and maintained strictly peace and order in order to prevent any confusion from arising due to the political change.

At the time the Italian people found out that the heavy pressure of the Fascist Party had been taken away, their joy was hysterical and almost beyond expression. But that half-crazed joy gradually subsided and now complete peace prevails throughout the nation with the Army maintaining peace and order.

The Italian papers too have started to reflect this trend and are beginning to stress the importance of strengthening national unity in face of the national crisis. All the papers today carried the anti-Axis' seven terms for a cessation of hostilities and warned the people of the terri-

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REDS MUSTER STRONG ARMY IN ILMEN ZONE

D.N.B. Scribe Sees Strategy Pointing to Probable New Soviet Offensive

GERMANS GAIN GROUND

Red Troops Hurled Back in All Sectors on East Front by Reich Defenders

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—Vigorous activities were seen along the entire Eastern Front both yesterday and today, the movement of the Soviet forces in the vicinity of Lake Ilmen betraying the brewing of an imminent Red offensive in this area, reports Colonel Ernst von Hammer, D.N.B. war correspondent.

Colonel von Hammer reported the current war situations at the various sectors as follows:

Ilmen Sector:

The Soviet forces have been continually mustering their troops at several points south of Lake Ilmen and along the northern wing of their line at the Central Front apparently in preparation for a new offensive in this area.

Donbas Sector:

With the vigorous campaign started only four days ago, the German forces along the Mius River front gained dazzling successes. As the result of their operations, the German forces have seized a strategic vantage point. Although confirmed details are not as yet ascertained, it is disclosed that more than 15,000 Red troops were captured, and countless others killed and wounded.

The German operation proved to be a staggering blow to the Red forces in this area, only a meager handful of Soviet troops escaping the German encirclement.

Bielgorod Sector:

The wedge driven by the Red forces in the vicinity of Bielgorod was completely closed by a furious German retaliation. The Soviet troops that were trapped within the German lines were completely annihilated.

Working in close collaboration with the land units, the German and Rumanian air forces destroyed 17 tanks and 100 trucks and silenced a Red anti-aircraft battery position.

Orel Sector:

The Soviet forces marshalled crack units for sudden assaults in the vicinity of Briansk but the stubborn German lines repulsed the vigorous Red drives.

In the other districts of the sector, no developments were seen.

Leningrad Sector:

Powerful Soviet forces, composed of six divisions of specially-trained sharpshooters and five tank regiments and backed by more than 100 heavy guns, suddenly launched a gigantic and furious attack, but the stubborn German lines held ground and compelled the Soviet forces to retreat with heavy losses.

U.S.-Argentine Trade Hit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—The United States Office of Economic Warfare notified the 16,000 exporters in the United States today that the Government sanctions granted before May 1, 1943 permitting exportations to Argentina will be revoked.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, August 5, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Absorption of Bonds and Cooperation Of Financial Quarters

NIPPON SANGYO—Comparing the business records of the first half-year of the five great banks with the records for the second half-year period last year it is found that the amount of increase in deposits is ¥443,000,000 more than the amount of increase in the second half-year period last year. The amount of increase in loans is found to be ¥277,000,000 more. Thus 53 per cent of the amount of increase in deposits has been loaned. The increase in the amount of negotiable securities is ¥552,000,000 less than in the preceding period and of that amount the increase in national bonds is no more than 29 per cent, showing a great decline in the absorption rate, compared to the preceding period and the corresponding period last year.

In contrast with the former trend to invest in national bonds with the surplus resulting after taking loans out of deposits, at present there is the trend to direct toward loans the amount left over after taking the amount to invest in national bonds from deposits. This year's plans for national capital calls for ¥6,000,000,000 for expenses in production expansion, the same amount as last year, and in spite of the fact that that should make the increase in national bond investment more outstanding than the increase of loans, the fact that that is not so means that it presents a problem to the financial organs.

Financial quarters say that the decrease in the absorption rate of national bonds does not have such an important meaning and that the decrease was caused by the forcing of bond absorption at the end of last

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NIPPON FIGHTER PLANES SHOOT DOWN 4 BOMBERS OF ENEMY IN SOLOMONS

American Attempts in New Guinea Forestalled by Japanese Forces

Skilful Strategic Attacks Being Launched by Nippon Heroes in Face of Numerous Obstacles—Island Is a Wilderness

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NEW GUINEA.—One and a half years have passed since the Japanese Forces daringly landed on New Guinea. The Japanese heroes for the last one year and a half have lived among the primitive Melanesians, fighting against malaria and other tropical epidemics while driving their saws and axes deeply into the thickest of the jungles.

The enemy's naval force was mitigated in parallel with the successive sinkings of his aircraft carriers and he is now desperate in constructing air bases in the Solomons and on other islands in the neighboring waters of Australia. By resorting to numerical superiority and utilizing the newly-built bases, the enemy is designing to launch a wholesale counter-offensive in the Pacific. It goes without saying that Japan is far from letting the enemy have its own way. The enemy's attempts will be crushed at any cost.

The commander of the unit now stationed in New Guinea made the following comments as to the importance of the island not only politically, but economically and strategically as well:

The enemy, attempting to recapture the enormous rich areas now in Japan's grip, has been exercising desperate efforts starting with Guadalcanal. However, Japan forestalled the American scheme by advancing its base to Buna, New Guinea. Japan must inflict a death blow on the enemy in order to further fortify its position on the island and to thrust a dagger into the heart of Australia, the enemy's powder-magazine. Japan, in the face of numerous obstacles, is launching skilful strategic attacks with perfect collaboration between aerial and naval forces and is daily advancing its position toward the final goal.

A Wilderness

New Guinea is a wilderness. Except in a small portion of the island, it has no communication facilities. The island is featured by the Owen Stanley Range which is snow-capped all year round while Mt. Wilhelmina runs from east to west in the northern sector of the island. Rivers are numerous and deep, rushing in torrents all the year round and concealing age-old mysteries underwater. The Fly, Sepik and Mamberamo Rivers are important strategically, being navigable by vessels of 1,000 to 2,000 tons as far as their upper reaches. The northern sector of the island is mountainous while the south is grassy and marshy. The climate in the north differs from that in the low-lying coastal areas of the south. The rainy season in the north starts in October and lasts till May while in the south it is vice versa. In some parts of the island the rainfall is three times more than that in Tokyo, while Port Moresby in contrast is known for its scarcity of rain. The highest temperature is 36 degrees while the average is 30. In the mountainous areas it goes down to 12 to 13 degrees at night, rising to 35 in daytime. In the alpine areas the temperature stays between 22 and 30 degrees.

New Guinea almost everywhere is clothed with dense groves though coconuts, bananas, papayas and mangoes are scarce. As to agricultural products, the island is almost barren. Sometime ago the church in Madang experimented in cultivating rice, but due to poor technique and damage by insects the experiment ended in failure. The realization of two or three rice crops a year will not be impossible if proper agricultural technique should be introduced.

Rich in Marine Products

The neighboring waters abound in a variety of marine products, mackerels, turtles, and crocodiles being most numerous. The island was originally divided into two sections, the western half being administered by the Dutch and the southeastern half by the British. The Papuan population stands round 1,800,000 of which 1,200,000 are in the Dutch territory. Prior to the war, the foreign inhabitants included government officials, those engaged in gold dust mining, and

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100 Anti-Axis Craft Make Abortive Raid on Buin Base

DUEL STAGED SUNDAY

Cream of Foe's Air Force Participates in Bombing But Forced to Flee

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC FRONT, August 3.—Fighter planes of the Imperial Japanese Forces at Buin, Bougainville Island of the Solomon Group, staged furious combats with 100 anti-Axis planes that attempted to raid the Japanese base there during daylight Sunday and successfully repelled the enemy attack after downing four bombers.

Since July 17, the anti-Axis air units repeatedly attempted to raid Buin, the outermost Japanese base in the Solomons, but on each occasion were repulsed by the crack Japanese fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries.

Despite these bitter and costly experiences, the enemy air arms on Sunday dared to repeat their assault on the Japanese base in Buin by mustering a powerful formation composed of 100 planes including 20 Consolidated B-24 bombers, 30 Grumman fighters, and 50 ship-based bombers.

Sleek Japanese fighter planes met the enemy assault with fury, and after downing four of the enemy bombers, sent the marauding planes fleeing in a southerly direction.

Japanese Dislodge Foe

By TOMOAKI ATO

Of the Army Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE NEW GUINEA FRONT, August 3.—Each day sees an increase in the severity of the general counter-offensive action which has been launched by the enemy in the southern Pacific area. In the air, on land, and on the sea ferocious death struggles go on.

On the New Guinea front, the enemy planned to advance with the idea of capturing an undisclosed strategic point after the American forces had landed on June 30. An enemy strong unit with many tanks succeeded in advancing to a point, a certain number of kilometers south of Salamaua, and began to lay plans for a sustained attack after they had constructed a strong position consisting of five lines of defense.

Japanese forces determined to smash this advance position of the enemy at a blow by making a detour and delivering a surprise attack on it. Early on the morning of July 29, a detached force composed of Captain Waku, Lieutenant Ota, and a number of other men, started activities. Its idea was to strike at the rearmost extremity of the enemy position. Penetrating an area of jungle land, it tried to make a great detour.

At 5 p.m. the same day, the Japanese Forces were successful in getting behind the left wing of the enemy position without the knowledge of the enemy. All the members of the Imperial Forces were full of fighting spirit and had a firm conviction that the enemy would be finished by one blow.

Surprise Attack Made

Acting with the swiftness of lightning, they effected a surprise attack on the enemy from behind. The enemy was caught unawares. The position was plunged into an undescribable confusion. A state bordering on panic prevailed among the enemy troops.

Presently the enemy seeing that the attackers were small in number, brought up tanks and put up a furious resistance. Hand-to-hand struggles soon developed over the enemy position. The spirits of the Japanese picked men rose higher and higher. Brandishing bayonets they dashed forward.

Captain Waku, leading the men, cut his way deep into the enemy position. Presently with his service sword, he cut down two enemy men. Then using hand-grenades, he captured one enemy line of defense after another.

He had used up his grenades. Then he snatched grenades from

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Nippon Navy Forces Gain Large Results Over Hainan Enemy

Domei

HOIHOW, August 4.—The Imperial Navy Units on Hainan Island which in the latter part of June had attacked and destroyed the main base of enemy bandits wriggling in the hilly district in the northwestern part of the Island have since been continuing mopping-up operations against the remnants in various parts of the Island. The results obtained by the Units during July were 531 bodies left behind by the enemy, while 713 of the enemy surrendered. Trophies captured included 343 rifles, 84 revolvers, 3,812 rounds of ammunition, 145 hand-grenades and 34 junks.

AXIS FORCES DOWN 52 U.S. WARPLANES

15 Also Damaged on Futile Raid Conducted on Rumanian Oilfields

Domei

BERLIN, August 3.—More than half of the 125 American planes that raided the Rumanian oilfields on Sunday were damaged or destroyed by the joint German-Rumanian air forces and anti-aircraft batteries, report German military quarters today on basis of confirmed information ascertained to date.

Before the American formation composed mainly of four-engined Liberator bombers reached over their destination, 52 of their number were shot down over Greece and Rumania.

With the addition of the 15 American planes that were forced to land in Turkey due to heavy damage, the American losses reached 67 planes constituting more than half of the 125 planes that participated in the futile raid.

Furthermore, it can be safely assumed that numerous damaged American planes have crashed in the sea on their return trips to their base.

Coming on top of the immense losses suffered hitherto by the American air arms, this staggering loss is regarded as a truly annihilative blow to the American air might in Europe.

In the aerial engagements on Sunday, only 13 German and Rumanian fighter planes were lost.

U.S. ARMED FORCES TO DRAFT MORE MEN

Fathers From 18 to 37 Years Included

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—The United States Government has reportedly decided to recruit "fathers, having children" for the army. This has been necessitated by the expansion program of the American army and naval forces.

According to a Washington dispatch, Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, on Tuesday announced that men between the ages of 18 to 37 who have children born before September 15, 1942, will be recruited for military services. The report adds that the number of men to be mobilized are now being investigated by the Conscription Office.

London Admits Plane Losses

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—The British Air Ministry admitted today that 22 British warplanes were lost last night in the raids made on Hamburg and objectives in France and Belgium, according to a London dispatch.

BURMA'S FREEDOM BLOW TO CHUNGKING

Jolt Is Heavier Because New Independent State Is on Anti-Axis War Front

Domei

CANTON, August 4.—The glorious independence which has been gained by Burma has produced a profound effect on Chungking, orphan of East Asia.

The United Press reports from Chungking that the Chungking authorities are taking a very grave view of the independence of Burma and are concerned about the development of the situation.

The news service admits the severity of the blow which was dealt Chungking by the fact that Burma was the first area under Japanese occupation to be granted independence by Japan. The blow, the service says, was all the heavier because Burma is on the foremost line of a counter-offensive against the anti-Axis camp.

The service has no doubt that India which is in close proximity to Burma will be profoundly affected by Burmese independence.

It is gravely apprehended by the service that when it gets home to the Indians that Japan intends to bring freedom to all Asiatic races, they will rise in opposition to the idea of their country being turned into a base for anti-Axis operations against Japan.

CHINESE IN P.I. GRATEFUL FOR SINCERITY OF JAPAN

Understand True Aim of This Country Through Recent Benevolent Acts

Domei

MANILA, August 3.—The overseas Chinese residents of the Philippines have not only come to further understand Japan's ethical stand toward China as shown by Japan's respect for Chinese sovereignty and assistance for China's regeneration in accordance with her new China policy since China's war entrance, but also entertain the greatest dissatisfaction toward the Chungking regime, which is acting as the stool pigeon of the Anglo-American Powers, Wang Tien-shen, former Inspector-General of the Bank of China, and at present Director of the Overseas Chinese Association of the Philippines, declared here today.

Mr. Wang further stated that the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, which are the fruits of Japanese justice and the efforts of the National Government at Nanking, have enabled China to realize for the first time in 100 years real independence by getting rid of her quasi-colonial status under European and American yoke.

"At a time as the present when their mother country is cooperating with Japan in the prosecution of the war, reconstruction of China and the safeguarding of East Asia, the overseas Chinese residents of the Philippines are bolstering their determination to fulfill their duty of prosecuting the war and constructing Greater East Asia under Japan's leadership," Mr. Wang stated.

RURAL YOUTHS ANXIOUS TO JOIN NAVY AIR CORPS

37 Boys of Umikami-gun, Chiba Prefecture, Make Decision at School Meeting

All the youngsters of Omei village in Umikami-gun, Chiba Prefecture, are eager to enlist into the Navy as juvenile airmen, Domei reported.

This fact was brought out at a meeting of village authorities concerned with matters relating to enlistment into the Navy air service held at the local national school on August 3.

Under the decision reached at the meeting, steps have been taken for the enlistment of all 37 boys, except three who being the heirs of farmers are to succeed their fathers in their occupations.

Tojo Inspects Nagoya City; Inspires Men

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total power on any set thing. For this, I want you to unite in your given work under a direct leader, then unite under a departmental leader, and then unite as a whole under the manager of the plant, working at the head of his forces just as a commander of soldiers fights at the head of his men. I want you to drive forward like a ball of fire in your work of production."

Wretched Medical, Sanitary Conditions In India Account for Colossal Deaths

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA, August 3.—The extremely bad medical and sanitary facilities in India were revealed by the American weekly, Time, which pointed out that there were only 42,000 doctors for a population of 400 million, and that 1,350,000 Indians died of malaria within a single year. The following is a summary of the article in Time:

According to a recent report of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, India has a population of 400 million but only 42,000 doctors and 6,500 nurses. Of those medical men only two thirds possess certificates. In 6,500 dispensaries for poor people 35 million patients were treated last year. In India there are only ten medical colleges not one of which is providing the guarantee for sufficient medical education. In 1939, 1,350,000 Indians died from malaria while hundreds of thousands died of cholera, equalling 29.3 people for every hundred thousand. Some 50,000 people died of smallpox.

The report further states that in Bengal with a population of 50 million only 6,000 hospital officials are provided for. The bad state of health of the population was chiefly due to nutrition since the Indian population was living exclusively on cheap food containing carbohydrates while other important substances and vitamins are lacking. Nearly half of all districts and three quarters of all towns had no sanitary service. The government was not bothering about the health of the workers. According to the report the government spent 30 million dollars only for public health service. But even this small amount had been distributed in such a manner that only a fraction actually reached the population.

CULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THAILAND MAPPED

Exhibits of New Thai Movement And Taraniyom Due From Sunday at Shinjuku

The Exhibition of the New Cultural Movement and Taraniyom of Thailand will be held from August 8 to 23 at the Mitsukoshi Department Store at Shinjuku.

The purpose of the undertaking which will be sponsored by the Japan-Thailand Society is to spread the knowledge of modern Thailand among the people.

Among the exhibits will be natural color photographs and diorama pictures of Thailand. These photographs and pictures will show at a glance the strenuous years which have been lived through by Thailand since the day when the Taraniyom movement, a drive to bring about a political awakening of the people, got started. Some of them concern the cultural condition of the country now when the national cultural law is in force.

The exhibition will be quite different from those which were used to be organized by America and Britain while the country was under British control.

The exhibition will be taken to Kyoto, Osaka, and other cities after September.

Sicilian Offensive Of Enemy Checked

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according to Major Albert Freytag, war correspondent for DNB.

The German air forces are bombing the American and Canadian lines night and day, inflicting heavy damage on cleverly camouflaged tanks and trucks in the face of a powerful enemy air force. The anti-Axis forces have increased their high-angle guns and airplanes, but they are unable to keep off the attacking Luftwaffe, and are being forced to move their men and supplies under cover of the dark.

New Advisers Picked

As a means of aiding in the rapid development of Tokyo Metropolis, Kenzo Tatsunuma was appointed on August 1 as water system adviser, Yoshinari Kawai and Kanji Kato as economic advisers, and Count Yoshinori Futara as education adviser.

GOOD JUTE PRODUCTION PRESAGED FOR INDO-CHINA

Output From 1,000 to 1,300 Kilograms Per Hectare Seen For This Year

Domei

HANOI, August 3.—Indicative of the smooth progress of the five-year jute production plan aiming at self-sufficiency in fibrous materials, jute production in North French Indo-China this year is extremely favorable according to reports from various leading jute plantations.

It is estimated that production of from 1,000 to 1,300 kilograms per hectare is expected this year, far exceeding the original goal of 600 kilograms per hectare.

Jute plantations in North French Indo-China extend over 10,000 hectares. The plants are of Taiwan varieties.

According to the present plan, Indo-China will be producing enough jute to leave a sufficient surplus for export in addition to meeting the domestic demand at the close of the five-year plan.

Drastic Change Under Badoglio Is Carried Out

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fic sacrifices which will have to accompany any cessation of resistance.

In the Italian policy there is no change other than the fact that Baron Raffaele Guariglia, known as an authority on Mediterranean problems, has been appointed Foreign Minister and that the system having a chief secretary in the Foreign Office has been restored, with A. Rossi appointed to that post. The Italian people place their expectations on the present government to carry them through the military and diplomatic crisis.

SHIGEMITSU SEES STAHMER

Also Confers With Indelli on European Developments

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Wednesday morning conferred with H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to Tokyo, on the latest developments in Europe for more than one hour, it was disclosed by Domei.

Similar conversations were reportedly held between the Foreign Minister and Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador in Japan.

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AMERICAN MOVE IN SOUTH FOILED

(Continued From Page 1)

Christian missionaries, totaling 10,000 in all.

According to reports submitted by the Australian Government to the now defunct League of Nations, the island, particularly the mountainous area was wild. Therefore only the coastal lines and the areas along the rivers were placed under the jurisdiction of the Australian Government. The capital was installed in Rabaul, New Britain and the governor-general together with state governors administered the island by tactfully utilizing the native chiefs. Those chiefs were invested with minor administrative privileges such as reporting on cases of epidemics. Some chiefs are said to have about 20 villages under their administration. The Australian officers were all university graduates, selected after strict examinations. They placed most importance on the protection and health conditions of the native laborers in order to squeeze them to enrich their own country. In fear of uprisings of native islanders, they were prohibited to wear arms or drink or smoke opium The territory under the Australian Government was divided into three provinces, namely, Morobe, Madang, and Sepik.

Religious Influence Great

Religious influence, particularly that of Catholicism, should not be underestimated. In Madang Province there are some 40 Catholic churches and about the same number of Protestant ones. While the island was owned by Germany before World War 1, the island was religiously placed under the direct control of the Pope in Rome, who dispatched a great number of missionaries to the island on evangelical mission. Undoubtedly religion and politics were closely inter-related with each other for the advantage of the ruling people.

With the aim of becoming self-supporting, the Catholic churches conducted various industries such as shipbuilding, agriculture, livestock raising, and manufacture of ice. The harbor facilities and airdromes then were possessed by the churches. Under the Australian administration, Protestantism became more influential but due to the Australian policy of relying solely on gold dust development, most of the Protestant churches were impoverished.

The religious influence was so widely permeated and instilled so deeply into the hearts of the Papuans that they almost worship the missionaries, adopting the Ten Commandments of Moses as their gospel. Thus, they attest to the possibility of improvements in their mode of living if tutored properly.

Primitive People in Mountains

There are 250,000 mountain people who have lived entirely cut off from modern civilization for many centuries. The mountainous area is very fertile and the climate being moderate, malarial mosquitoes are not so rampant as in other warmer areas. These mountain people are apt to revolt when foodstuff supplies become depleted, but now the sympathetic attitude of the Japanese is making pacification activities among these primitive people feasible.

Most of the Australian missionaries stayed on, in spite of the island being transformed into a battle zone where the Americans and Japanese are daily engaging in desperate fighting. They do not dare to return to their homeland leaving all their accumulated properties behind, though ostensibly they pretend that they stay on in full trust of the Japanese Forces. They are mostly Germans, Americans, Australians and Swedish. Some of them have attempted anti-Japanese activities, but most of them remain inactive. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the native inhabitants have on many occasions requested the Japanese gendarmes to assume administrative powers over them, in evident manifestation of their cooperation with the Japanese.

Japanese Embassy In Rangoon Holds Opening Ceremony

Domei

RANGOON, August 4.—Simple but solemn ceremonies in the presence of more than 60 leading Japanese diplomats and military officers marked the official opening of the Japanese Embassy in Burma here at noon today. Following the ceremonies, which closed with an address by Ambassador Renzo Sawada, a luncheon was given at the Embassy building. The Japanese Consulate-General was also formally opened today simultaneously with the Embassy at the same ceremonies.

BOOKS
Maruzen's Report

Berridge, W. S.—Wild Animals of Our Country. '34. ...... 4.25
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Horwood, W. L.—Electrical Technology. With Illus. '33. 8.80

COMPREHENSIVE GEOGRAPHY OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE AND DEPENDENCIES.
By L. Richard
Rev. & enl. Ed. With Maps. '08. Med. 8vo, cl. back, pp. xxii, 713.
¥12.00 (P. .30)

Litolff, H.—Le Regime de la Presse en Indochine. Avec pref. de M. J. Chabas. (Organisation judiciaire de l'Indochine). '39. ....10.20
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BRITISH PAPERS RAP ANTI-AXIS POLICIES

(Continued from Page 1)

the Italian mainland on a scale as large as possible."

The Daily Herald, criticizing the Government bitterly for wasting time, asserted, "There may be a reason for the pause in military action, but the policy of giving the Italian government a chance is the height of stupidity."

Through what channels the American government's so-called seven points for a cessation of hostilities reached the Italian Government is a mystery, but because there is a difference in opinion between the American and British Governments in regard to concrete measures and because the Soviet too is trying to involve itself in the situation the anti-Axis policy toward the new Italian cabinet is regarded to be in disorder.

Churchill in Parliament has pointed out (1)-that it will be dangerous for the anti-Axis forces to enter the Italian mainland ignoring their long lines of supply, and (2)-that there is the further danger that they may have to take the responsibility of supplying food to the Italian people also. Thus the present firm stand of the Badoglio Cabinet clearly has brought the anti-Axis Governments to a point where they know not what to do.

On the other hand Germany seems to have taken every necessary step without much noise, and London reports declare that since Monday the Luftwaffe has again appeared in Sicilian skies and are bombing anti-Axis positions. It is believed that the German and Italian forces have made solid their determination to hold the Sicilian bridgehead.

Takigawa Gets New Post

Kinya Takigawa, First Secretary of the Embassy, was appointed head of the First Section of the Investigation Bureau of the Foreign Office on Wednesday.

Named Hamburg Consul

Tanun Kotani, Civil Administrator attached to the Japanese Army, has been appointed Consul at Hamburg.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

year. This, they say, is clear in seeing that in contrast to the notable increase in loans given by the Bank of Japan at the end of last year, no loans were given this year. But the fact that only the rate of national bond absorption decreased with deposits and loans both increasing means that there must be some reason. Leaving out current deposits and deposits at notice, the increase in deposits is outstanding.

The loans which have been made according to the emergency fund adjustment law have been on the basis of actual reports of the past. There have been cases where the loans made were not urgent. The loans made according to the law are to be collected upon the expiration of the term. There are instances where the collection of such loans is delayed. As for short-term funds, there is a decrease in call loans and short-term securities. This is the cause of the stringency of the call market. The decreasing Government disbursements and the increase in long-term loans have much to do with this state of affairs. On the other hand we feel we are justified in thinking that the bankers are saving funds on hand as much as possible and are trying to make funds available to enterprises which are vital to the State as best they can. As a matter of fact, the bankers are developing a greater disposition to use their funds so that they will be helpful to the Government in the execution of national policies. The situation confronting it is such that they will be required to show a greater interest in promoting the national end. It is to be hoped that without waiting for the control association and the Government to act they will adjust the funds on hand or in loans for comparatively non-urgent enterprises and use them in a manner which will help the digestion of bonds and the key industries.

Inouye Is Archives Head

Kojiro Inouye, head of the First Section of the Investigation Bureau of the Foreign Office, was named chief of the Archives and Documents Section of the Foreign Minister's Secretariat on Wednesday.

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MOUNTAINEERS SCALE MT. KINABALU, BORNEO

Party Organized by Japanese Garrison Brings Back Many Important Specimens

Domei

KUCHING, BORNEO, August 4.—A party of mountain climbers organized by the Japanese Garrison in North Borneo, after climbing Mt. Kinabalu, highest peak in Borneo rising 4,107 meters above sea level, returned here yesterday bringing with them specimens of minerals, fauna and flora as well as reels of documentary films.

The party left here for the mountain on June 5 via Api, a center along the western coast of North Borneo. Making preparations for their mountaineering at Api, the party left there on June 15 to go up one of the highest peaks in North Borneo. The peak was reached on June 24.

They arrived back at Api on July 23, and returned here at Kuching on August 3.

Nippon Fighter Planes Shoot Down 4 Bombers

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy men and, with them fought with the bravery of a war god.

Lieutenant Ota also joined the struggles at close quarters. He grappled with enemy men here and there. Everywhere he dominated the enemy. The fighting lasted for 30 minutes. Then the position on which the enemy had prided himself fell into the hands of the Japanese gallant men.

Enemy Losses Heavy

A multitude of dead bodies of enemy men were counted in the position after the enemy had beat a hurried retreat in utter disorder.

The booty taken by the Japanese in this daring surprise attack on the enemy position included 12 tanks, 15 automatic rifles, 13 automatic revolvers, 50 hand-grenades, 1,500 rounds of rifle ammunition, and large quantities of war material.

Three dead and 14 wounded were the losses incurred by the Japanese Forces in this fight.

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CULTURAL LECTURES START IN KARUIZAWA

Session Opens With Interesting Talk by Dr. Negishi—Murayama Hits U.S. Hypocrisy

By A Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 2.—The Oriental Culture Summer College opened its 14th session here this morning at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido.

A short address by Kaju Nakamura, a former member of the House of Representatives and founder-president of the Oriental Culture College, opened the session. Mr. Nakamura, in his opening address, mentioned the purpose of the Summer college, which is to pave friendly relations between foreign countries and Japan. For the particular interest of the Co-Prosperity Sphere peoples, Peking and Fukien dialects and the Japanese languages were added. Mr. Nakamura then read a congratulatory address to the college from Matsuzo Nagai, chairman of the board of directors of the Society for International Cultural Relations.

Dr. Yoshitaro Negishi, of Rikkyo University, Tokyo, spoke on the subject of "Fundamental Concepts of Japanese Culture." He dwelt upon the necessity of exercising man's noble faculties in understanding Japanese culture. "Minus this belief," he said, "one can not fully appreciate Japanese culture. If you study the history of Japan, all the time thinking of the descriptions of the grotesque and laughable events therein, how could one appreciate the teachings of the mythological ages and their bearing upon the explanation of Japanese culture? It is all very easy to get superficial ideas of Japanese culture from books and essays written by foreigners as well as by Japanese. What is most necessary is to grasp the spirit underlying these cultural expressions.

Must Grasp Spirit

"This spirit,' continued professor Negishi, "once grasped will enable students of Japanese culture to explain a great deal connected with Japanese culture." He also pointed out the serious mistake of regarding Japanese as mere imitators. In religion, philosophy, and even scientific matters, the Japanese have proved themselves willing pupils of other peoples of the world, but they are not just imitators. They know how to digest them and make them serve the need of the Japanese.

Professor Negishi exhibited many illustrations of Japanese activities to prove this point. He closed his speech by urging the strong necessity of grasping the Japanese spirit to understand Japan.

The next speaker was Tamotsu Murayama, who, speaking in excellent and forcible Japanese recounted his personal experiences in the United States. In the course of his speach, he stated:

"America's hypocracy and unreliability were sufficiently proved by the incident of the League of Nations which was originally an idea of Woodrow Wilson—brainchild of the American delegation to the Peace Conference."

Murayama went on to describe American mistreatment of the Orientals who suffered unnecessarily with their homes most mercilessly separated by the inhumane immigration Law. "The American Immigration Law must have been one of the most effective murderous weapons because many Japanese men in America could not get married—the Immigration Law refused them permission to get their wives. Many children could not see their parents and parents could not unite with their children," stated Murayama.

Two Interesting Talks

Starting 9:40 o'clock tomorrow morning (August 3), in the same session, Prof. C. Fujisawa will speak on "die Japanische Weltanschaung" and Mr. A. Goto will talk on "Mountain Villages and Rural Sceneries in Interior China."

The Oriental Culture Summer College will give a musical entertainment Friday, August 6, starting at 4 p.m. at the Karuizawa Kaikan (Karuizawa Kokusai Eiga Gekijo), under the direction of Professor Hisao Tanabe, of Tokyo Imperial University. The program is entirely devoted to Japanese compositions with Koto, Koto and Shakuhachi duet, in addition to Japanese dances and songs with Koto accompaniments. All Karuizawa residents are invited to be present at this special concert. The artists who will appear in the concert are Miss Katsuko Sakamoto and Miss Rinko Shikano, (Koto dance), Unzo Fukuda, (Shakuhachi duet), Hiroyuki Nakâda, (Koto Solo), Miss Kotora Nakamura (Japanese dance), Unzo Fukuda, (Shakuhachi solo). In addition to the musical entertainments, two interesting films supplied by the South Manchuria Railway Company, namely "Cossacks in Manchoukuo" and "Orochion Race" will be shown.

Tuesday Concert Held

KARUIZAWA, August 3.—The first Tuesday Evening Concert, sponsored by the Karuizawa Kai, which was given tonight at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido proved a huge success and a large audience including both Japanese and foreigners fully enjoyed the colorful program. The program was arranged by the music committee of the Karuizawa Kai and several excellent musicians including Mrs. Haruko Mori, soprano, Miss Kyoko Hani, violin, Yukichi Murayama, baritone, Mr. Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone, soloists, and Miss Yoko Matsukuma and Miss Sumiko Tomono, accompanists, appeared on the program.

In the opening number, Mrs. Haruko Mori, one of the pupils of Madame Netke-Loeve, rendered three pieces from Mozart, including Das Veilchen, Wiegenlied and Arie des Cherubin "Voi che Seyseto, che cosa." Mrs. Mori possesses a charming soprano voice and her renditions were warmly received. The following number was a baritone solo by Seiichi Hayakawa from Tokyo who sang four Japanese lyric songs by contemporary composers. They were "Sea-Gull" by Ryutaro Hirota, "Cradle" by Yasuki Hirai, "Children's Dance" by Kiyoshi Nobutoki and "Bell of the Clock Tower" by Tetsuo Takanashi. Miss Yoko Matsukuma, accompanied both singers with such sympathy and expression that she helped to make each vocal number doubly enjoyable.

Miss Kyoko Hani, a young girl only 13, who has been studying under Professor Menchensky, of Tokyo, disclosed herself as a violinistic prodigy in playing her favorite numbers, Bach's, Chaconne without accompaniment, Beethoven's Minuet in G., Rimsky-Korsakow's Chanson Indoue and Simonetti's Madrigal. Miss Sumiko Tomono accompânied her at the piano and provided a colorful musical background for Miss Hani.

The third number was a duet by Mrs. Mori and Mr. Hayakawa, rendering two lovely duet numbers from Mozart's Opera, Magic Flute (Zauberfloete), accompanied by Miss Matsukuma at the piano. In these renditions the two artists gave a pleasant performance of this famous operatic piece.

After a short intermission, Mrs. Mori again sang four beautiful numbers, including Tosti's La Serenata, Sibella's Giromette, Jacobsen's Chanson de Marie Antoienette and Delieb's Les Filles de Cadix. Her artistic interpretations were fully displayed in each of the numbers, especially in Tosti's Sernata, in which she expressed sweet, romantic feeling. The closing number was two operatic arias, "Cavatina" from Opera, Faust by Gounod and "Di Provenza il Mar" from Opera, La Traviata by Verdi, rendered by Mr. Yukichi Murayama, baritone. Mr. Murayama disclosed a powerful operatic voice and his first rendition was given with a vivid contrast of calmness and passion. Miss Tomono accompanied the artist in a most sympathetic way. All of the artists were given overwhelming applause by an appreciative audience.

During the intermission, Naotada Yamamoto, chief of the music committee of the Karuizawa Kai announced that there will be a chorus organized by the Karuizawa residents this season, and a rendition will be given on Tuesday August 17. Those who wish to join this chorus are requested to sign their names at the Karuizawa Kai office immediately. The chorus will be under the baton of Mr. Yamamoto, assisted by Mr. Murayama and Mr. Aniuchi.

Mrs. M. Gerdts, on the music committee, announced that Mrs. Elly Tauber, mezzo-soprano, who appeared in last year's concerts, has accepted to sing several German classic numbers in the next Tuesday Concert, August 10, in which two Japanese artists, Miss Shizuko Chiba, mezzo-soprano, of Tokyo and Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin, of Tokyo, will also appear.

Famed Chosenese Dancer

Sai Shoki, Creator of Oriental Dances, to Tour Manchoukuo and China; Recalls Trip Abroad

By KAY OHARA

The mystic sounds of cymbal and of drum sounded in the distance as Sai Shoki, internationally famous Chosenese danseuse, led the way to her spacious studio located in Suginami-ku. In a corner of the airy room sat two musicians, their attentive eyes on the four slim figures who were going through the motions of a slow, graceful dance.

"It's a religious dance," Miss Shoki explained, as she interrupted their performance with a word of admonition. "These girls are going to accompany me on my coming tour of Manchoukuo and China, and it is my fervent hope that they will bring as much pleasure to the soldiers over there as I have had in preparing them.

"We plan on going first to Manchoukuo and then on through China to Shanghai. And this time," she said, her eyes lighting up at the prospect, "I hope I can meet Mei Lang-fan. I seem always to be following him, never quite catching up. Five years ago, when I started out on what I had hoped would be a world tour, Mei Lang-fan had just completed his trip abroad. Then last spring, when I went to Peking, it was just after he had moved from that city to Shanghai."

To talk with Mei Lang-fan, the famous Chinese actor, who is acclaimed the world over for his female impersonations, and to discuss their respective arts, is something to which she has long looked forward, Miss Shoki stated emphatically, explaining that her deep admiration lay in the fact that he had made a wonderful art of his impersonations.

Her decision to become a dancer was made at the age of 14. "I saw that my future as a singer, for which I was training at the time, held nothing of the creative, and somehow I was filled with the urge to create," she said. Therefore, she continued, although the basis of her dances are all typically Oriental, they are better described as 'Sai Shoki' dances.

Hitherto her dances have been mostly of Chosen origin, but now for the first time three Chinese dances have been added to her repertoire. The ideas for these, she explained, were the result of her trip last year to Peking, where she observed various dances and talked with leading artists. Two of these dances were performed in Tokyo in December last year but she has yet to perform before a Chinese audience. "How their reception will be is another thing I am looking forward to," she stated. "I am very much interested in knowing just how much of the Chinese personality I have been able to absorb and instil into these dances."

Miss Sai Shoki

In speaking of her trip to England and to the Americas, she declared: "Until I went abroad, I danced solely to give myself and others pleasure in interpreting my own creations. But as I travelled, the idea came to me that here was an opportunity to put my dancing to a wider use. The Chinese stage had been made famous through the superb acting on Mei Lang-fan, and the classical dances of India had been introduced abroad by Uday Shankar, but Japan, so rich in the arts, was to my surprise and regret, as yet little known in this realm.

"My plan was to complete my tour, and upon my return to Japan to take up the further study of classical Japanese dances, so that on my next trip abroad I would be fully fitted for the task which I had set myself. Unfortunately the European War broke out when I had just set foot on the Continent, and I was forced to return to America. Thereupon I decided to visit Central and South America, and I think I may truthfully say that my versions of the Buddhist dances met with a hearty reception everywhere I went.

"In order to give my friends and fellow artists an opportunity to view my dances at close hand, which is impossible at a public performance, we have recently organized a group in Tokyo before whom I am to give my first performance on August 8. I hope that this close intercourse will bring to light those faults which I may have overlooked.

"Sometime soon I hope to be able to visit the Southern Regions. My ambition is to create a dance which will be a combination of all the dances of the Orient. When that is accomplished," she said with a dreamy smile, "I will consider my long years of study and of training as having been well-spent."

NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

A London Letter to the New Yorker on the British Cabinet change some months ago:

The departure of Sir Stafford Cripps from the War Cabinet naturally caused the most comment. It has been common talk that he and the Prime Minister have not seen eye to eye on matters of policy, some say concerning India and some say concerning plans for postwar reconstruction. "The Prime Minister is a good talker and likes an audience," the Manchester Guardian commented dryly. "Perhaps Sir Stafford does, too." Whatever the cause of the change, the public was skeptically unimpressed by the conventional compliments which were exchanged as the departing colleague was bowed out of the door. Sir Stafford's retirement from any active say in the shaping of war policy has disappointed many who have had the feeling that he was the only Cabinet Minister interested in what sort of world the postwar one is to be. Plenty of people have apparently been disappointed for some time at the way "the eminent beige of the War Cabinet," as Sir Stafford had caustically been described, has evidently been driven to an attitude of political mousiness.

Both popular and well-informed opinion, however, seem to hold that the War Cabinet has been weakened by Sir Stafford's leaving it. The substitution of Herbert Morrison wasn't altogether approved, either, for the press not unreasonably recalled the rumpus last spring over the need for a Cabinet of men as unfettered as possible by other departmental duties and wanted to know just what was so particularly unfettered about someone who already was burdened with the Home Secretaryship and the Ministry of Home Security. Though the Labour Party, which doesn't love its departing ex-colleague, was jubilant to find him replaced by a genuine Party man, it raised a yell over the appointment to the Colonial Office of Colonel Oliver Stanley, whom the Daily Worker described fumingly as "this scion of an old ruling family who has held a long succession of ministerial posts without credit." More temperate journals were only tepidly polite.

It is becoming increasingly obvious here, even to those who previously thought of the British Empire, if they thought of it at all, in demoded Kiplingesque terms, that the future colonial policy of this country is something which the rest of the world is intently watching as a kind of test of Britain's liberalism, wisdom, and right to continue to be called great. Lord Cranborne, the outgoing Colonial Secretary, had won approval during his short tenancy of that office in spite of, or perhaps because of being a scion of an old ruling family, the Cecils, who have had a great tradition of liberal statesmanship. Since that is a tradition which can't be handed over with the office, Britons deplore his going at such a critical point. What they also deplore is the present tendency of Colonial Secretaries to flit across the scene only long enough to hang up their hats, learn to recognize a few of their assistants, and find their way back to the door and out.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1943

The Challenge to India of Freedom's Battle Cry

In the stirring fact of Burma's newly-gained independence and in its bold declaration of war against the Anglo-American nations lies a pulse-quickening challenge to India, the clarion call of the battle-cry of freedom. Burma's freedom from the harsh misrule and oppression of the British, its new position as a rising young nation, as a full-fledged member of the great family of nations making up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, are living examples of what can be accomplished by a nation willing to fight for its ideals and rights. To the Indian people, Burma's freedom can, if they will, mean the real turning point in their battle against oppressive tyranny, can mean the beginning of a new life for India.

No Indian who loves his mother country, no Indian who has pride in the culture and strength of his people, no Indian who believes in the true greatness of his nation can fail to find inspiration in the fact that the Burmese have cast off their fetters and now face the future with radiant confidence. And no Indian patriot can doubt the sincerity of Japan, the nation whose fervent belief in a great ideal and whose willing sacrifices have alone made possible the rebirth of Burma. No Indian can fail to be impressed with this startling demonstration that Japan's promises are pledges which come from the heart.

Japan, through Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, has promised to extend every possible help to the Indian people in their efforts to win independence, and this promise has been made in the same unreserved spirit in which Japan's promise to Burma was made. Here is a definite assurance of support, a rugged, concrete fact which should serve as a strong inspiring force for the Indians in their drive against the British. There will be no reluctance, no wavering, no half-hearted measures when the time for action comes. Japan has pledged unstinted support; the response should be likewise all-out.

But let one who has tasted the joy of long-lost freedom speak. Thakin Than Tun, brilliant young Agriculture Minister of the Burmese Government and an expert on Indian affairs, in a message addressed to the Indian people on August 2 declared:

"The present war is by no means a racial war. The day of racial wars has already gone. Today's war has been brought about by reactionaries to human progress as their last effort to maintain their old order. The Great War completely altered the world conditions, but the reactionary elements are now making a death-struggle to maintain their old order, led by the United States and Britain who are bent upon exploitation and aggression of small and weak nations. Against these reactionary elements is a progressing element which is trying to create a New World Order. Everyone knows who these progressive countries are.

"Japan is now fighting a war to liberate all the Asiatic nations which have been groaning under Anglo-American imperialism. Burma has followed the path which she was convinced was the right one; she has sided with the country which is fighting for the emancipation and freedom of Asiatic nations, and our long-cherished desire for independence has at long last been achieved.

"What is then the role to be played by India in this world revolution? India can never stand indifferent to the present World War. Do the Indian people intend to side with the reactionaries to help them make serfdom and hunger of the small nations and their exploitation permanent? Or do the Indians intend to align themselves with the proponents of the new world order for the object of freeing themselves from the Anglo-American fetters?

"We have not the slightest doubt but that the Indian people will participate in the creation of the proposed new world order by working hand in hand with us.

"There were days when we, with the Indian people, fought against Britain for a common cause. We have at last driven the British out of Burma and are now cooperating fully with Japan for the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere, while you Indians are still continuing the non-cooperation movement under the British yoke. . .To the Indian leaders and masses I say: If you respect social and economic justice, and if you are seriously hoping to create a new order, then you should join the progressive elements. . .You must learn a lesson from Burma. Remember what Burma has done to free itself and East Asia from the shackles of British imperialism. I say to India, look at the path trodden by Burma!"

In making this powerful appeal to the Indian people to rise and oust the British, the fiery Burmese leader also pointed to the heartening work now being carried on by the Indians outside of India under the leadership of the Subhas Chandra Bose, who went into exile because he could not tolerate the injustice, the crimes, being committed against his people by the British, whose far-reaching vision prompted him to seek Japan's aid in the Indian crusade. Today, the Indian National Army, with the wholehearted support of Indians throughout the Greater East Asia Sphere, is making steady progress in its preparations for the great drive to come, when British brutality and force will finally be met with Indian justice and might. When this army marches into India, the Indian people will have at last been given the weapon they lacked in the past—a strong fighting force to meet arms with arms. At last the Indian people will have an army of their own to fight their battles, to win for them the long-cherished ideal of independence.

Freedom forever is the battle cry. The challenge has been sounded.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . .

The difference between a really rich man and a poor man is, that the former can afford vast open spaces in his home. The furniture with which a rich man encumbers his house may be valuable, but the space with which he makes his courtyard wide, his garden extensive, is of infinitely greater value. The business place of the merchant is crowded with his stock,—there he has not the means of keeping spaces vacant, there he is miserly, and millionaire though he be, there he is poor. But in his home that same merchant flouts mere utility by the length and breadth and height of his room—to say nothing of the expanse of his garden—and gives to space the place of honor. It is here that the merchant is rich. Not only unoccupied space, but unoccupied time, also, is of the highest value. The rich man out of his abundance, can purchase leisure. It is in fact a test of his riches, this power to keep fallow wide stretches of time, which want cannot compel him to plough up.

There is yet another place where an open expanse is the most valuable of all,—and that is in the mind. Thoughts which must be thought, from which there is no escape, are but worries. The thoughts of the poor and the miserable cling to their minds as the ivy to a ruined temple. Pain closes up all openings of the mind. Health may be defined as the state in which the physical consciousness lies fallow, like an open heath. Let there be but a touch of gout in the remotest toe and the whole of consciousness is filled with pain, leaving not a corner empty. Just as one cannot live grandly without unoccupied spaces, so the mind cannot think gradualy without unoccupied leisure,—otherwise for it truth becomes petty. And like dim light, petty truth distorts vision, encourages fear, and keeps narrow the field of communion between man and man.

* * *

To fledgeling birds flight in the sky may appear incredible. They may with apparent reason measure the highest limit of their possibilities by the limited standard of their nests. But, in the meanwhile, they find that their food is not grown inside those nests, it is brought to them across the measureless blue. There is a silent voice that speaks to them, that they are more than what they are, and that they must not laugh at the message of soaring wings and glad songs of freedom.

A Year Ago Today

August 5, 1942

Today's bag of nine enemy planes downed at Hengyang, Chungking's advance air base in south central Hunan Province, brings the total destroyed at Hengyang since the first attacks on the city to 23 as 13 were shot down in the raids of July 30 and 31 and one other destroyed on the ground in an attack on the 27th. The American planes shot down today were part of the reinforcements sent hurriedly from Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, and Lingling, southern Hunan Province, after the disastrous Japanese raids at the end of last month.

* * *

With little sign of abatement in inflationary tendencies, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., American Secretary of Treasury, revealed that plans are under way to create a new bureau of commodity control with the Government to exercise exclusive control over prices of principal commodities. Asserting that dangers of inflation have become exceedingly acute, Secretary Morgenthau said that inflationary tendencies were primarily due to imperfect measures for controlling inflation.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leaders of the Indian National Congress, have urged all Indians to stand ready to offer their services at a moment's notice, in speeches delivered today to 100 representatives of the Congress, following a meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have indignantly stated today that the British authorities are trying to arouse distrust against him by seizing documents of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress with a view to disrupting the Indian independence movement.

INDO-CHINA'S HUGE RESOURCES ARE BOON TO JAPAN, EAST ASIA

French People Extremely Cooperative—Indigenous Inhabitants Impressed by Empire's Might

By IWATARO UCHIYAMA
(From the Boeki Toseikai Kaiho)

In olden days, Japan enjoyed intimate intercourse with Annam, Cambodia and neighboring countries. Even today remains of Japanese towns are met with everywhere in Indo-China. This intercourse was disrupted with the inauguration of the "closed door" policy early in the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate. After the establishment of French rule, Indo-China became a mystery land to Japan.

How often Japan strove to open trade relations with French Indo-China but in vain! Tariff walls, already high enough, were heightened time after time. An economic rapprochment seemed well-nigh hopeless.

The current global war has changed all that. French Indo-China, long the farthest estranged of our neighbors, today stands in inseparable relations with our country.

Much Like Chosen

French Indo-China is a narrow strip of land extending from north to south. On the map it looks a little like Chosen. The whole land lies in the tropical zone. The northern part is a mountainous region and abounds in underground resources. The southern part is a low-lying delta and is rich in agricultural produce. The mountain ranges that extend from north to south lie so close to the coast that there are few flat lands in the coast districts, where floods are incessant during the monsoon season. The northern part, especially the delta of the Red River, is thickly populated. In the south, the delta of the Mekong River contains a vast expanse of paddy-fields where the bulk of Saigon rice is produced. This area is eminently suited for rubber growing and other agricultural enterprises.

Climatically, Hanoi is reputedly more difficult to live in than Saigon all the year round. Generally speaking, the climate of French Indo-China is none too uncongenial to the Japanese. Besides, the country boasts well-appointed summer resorts everywhere. Near Saigon is one of the leading summer resorts in the world.

The principal railway is the one that runs along the coast from north to south. But travelers from Japan need not necessarily take the overland route via China. The French colony is only two days by air from here. When the war is over, the distance can be covered in less than a week by the sea route.

Population 23,000,000

The present population of French Indo-China is 23,000,000. The north is so densely populated that, despite its extensive agriculture, it has to depend to some extent on the south for food supply. This means that manpower for enterprises in the south will have to be sought in the north.

The indigenous inhabitants are the Annamites, Cambodians, Tonkinese and Laotians, each with distinct characteristics. What is common to them all is that females are the more diligent. Annamese women working in the fields in southern French-Indo-China remind one of female farm hands in our country. Womenfolk strutting about carrying heavy loads balanced on poles across their shoulders make a sight rarely to be met with elsewhere.

Under the French colonial policy, the indigenous populace was denied industrial activities and freedom of intercourse with the peoples of the neighboring countries. Low-priced but good quality Japanese merchandise was barred in favor of expensive French goods. In consequence, the majority of the native inhabitants are in a wretched living condition. "Primitive" is the very word to describe their mode of living.

Under the impact of the current world upheaval and especially the transformation of the situation in East Asia, however, France is feeling keenly the necessity of retaining the favor of the native inhabitants. She seems busy with programs for the betterment of the position and treatment of the indigenous populace. Heretofore, a French young man had been assured three times the income of an Annamese youth of equal ability. Such discrimination, in all probability, will disappear before long. The War of Greater East Asia is elevating, though indirectly, the position of the indigenous people.

Researches Conducted

Little had been known about French Indo-China when Japan made her peaceful entry into that country in order to counter the ABCD encirclement. To expedite economic measures there, Japan dispatched a large research party to the French colony in 1941. The party conducted researches into every branch of the colony's resources over a period of six months. The French willingly extended no little cooperation.

The abundance of French Indo-China's economic resources requires no reiteration. The principal items Japan requires are rice, corn, coal and apatite. Then there are tungsten, silica, rubber, salt, leather, lumber, bauxite, lead, chromium, antimony, pine-resin, jute, castor-oil, tung-oil, etc. The resources which French Indo-China can supply to fighting Japan are increasing in scope and volume.

Formerly, Japan bought rice from French Indo-China only when the domestic crop was poor. The French side once expressed itself ready to grow a specie suitable to the taste of the Japanese if Japan promised regular purchases. In other words rice at present grown in French Indo-China is intended for consumption in France and China. It is up to Japan to transplant Japanese rice in the French colony as she did in Taiwan with such success.

Corn to Peanuts

Corn was exported principally to Europe. With the loss of this major outlet, and in pursuance of a self-sufficiency agricultural policy, no few corn fields have been converted into peanut plantations to get peanut-oil. If Japan has to import corn in large quantities, it behooves her to take judicious measures to have this policy changed.

The coal produced in the north is best quality anthracite. However, being of very excellent quality, it is unusable for power-generation, steam-engines and locomotives unless mixed with poorer grade coal. The deposit of this coal is inexhaustible. It is highly encouraging that coal-mining and coal transportation are being carried on almost entirely by Japanese.

It is reported that good quality crystal has been discovered in French Indo-China. This is welcome news as Japan hitherto had imported it from Brazil.

Pine-resin, for which Japan had to turn to America, will come from French Indo-China in considerable volume.

Jute cultivation was undertaken after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and is showing encouraging results. Agricultural enterprises of this kind will be easy once the initial attempt succeeds, for French Indo-China is blessed with sunshine, water, land and manpower.

Cotton growing has not been started yet, but Japan desires it and the French side seems prepared. Provided Japan goes about the work in the right way, there is every hope of success. Both sides are agreed that cotton to be grown in the French colony should be made as near in quality to the Egyptian product as possible.

Practically every other agricultural enterprise will succeed in French Indo-China. So good are the natural conditions of the land.

Fishing in French Indo-China is not very extensive today, but the coast-line seems to be a good fishing ground. Fishing in Lake Tonle Sap is famous, the annual catch amounting to 100,000 tons.

Brisk Trade Develops

Japan's economic advance into French Indo-China, was speedy and extensive. It was epochal. The leading Japanese trading concerns established branch offices in the business centers of Hanoi and Saigon. Japanese residents increased appreciably. All this is not a flashy, transient boom. It is sound mutual prosperity founded on a solid basis—a prosperity that will increase to the benefit of both countries as the days go by.

With trials and tribulations over, the two countries are now bound by cordial and ever-increasing understanding. One evidence of this is to be found in the speed with which the 1943 trade agreement was concluded. With both sides displaying a spirit of conciliation, negotiations progressed apace.

No longer is French Indo-China merely a pro-Japanese French colony. More than that, it is a co-participant in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. The Economic Treaty of 1941 is no yardstick by which to measure our mutual relations. A general revision of that treaty is being gradually propelled. For instance, the financial settlement arrangement made in January this year, while it was the logical outcome of the new situation, is a definite step forward toward greater economic collaboration and harmony between the two countries.

Finally, it needs to be added that the populace of French Indo-China is most friendlily disposed toward us. The French people are cooperating whole-heartedly with us. The indigenous inhabitants, deeply impressed with Japan's military prowess, are showing increasing respect for her as the leader of Greater East Asia. The Chinese merchants, once hostile, have become fully converted to our cause.

Because French Indo-China was an unknown treasure land to Japan and a closed book to the rest of the world, that much more is expected of its future. Changes are occurring the world over. But unchanged forever shall remain French Indo-China with a vast, fertile soil, a friendly population 23,000,000 strong, abundant sunshine and abundant water. French Indo-China, the gateway to the Greater South, is bound to fulfil its role as a powerful collaborator with fighting Japan and as a wing of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter III

The Anti-Climax (1922)

(Continued)

The resignation of Mr. Montagu was an indication of the growing power of the Conservatives in the Coalition Cabinet of Lloyd George, the Premier. Under pressure from the Tory members.

Lloyd George delivered in August his famous "steel-frame" speech in which he described the Civil Service as the steel-frame of the Indian administration which must remain British, no matter what other changes may overtake India. This speech caused widespread resentment in India, because people were looking forward to the day when the power and the emoluments of the Civil Service would be curtailed and the people given thereby a due place in the administration of their country.

Winterton Visits India

About this time, Lord Winterton, the new Undersecretary of State for India, visited India. One of the purposes of his visit was to herald a new policy with regard to the Indian Princes and Ruling Chiefs. The year before, when the Prince of Wales visited India, he had noticed a great difference between his reception in British India and in the Indian States. In British India, his visit had been boycotted by the public, whereas in the States he had no such unpleasant experience. Since that moment, the British Government were led to adopt a new attitude towards the Princes—an attitude of greater friendship and cordiality.

The Princes, on their part, utilised the occasion for persuading the Government of India to introduce legislation with a view to suppressing hostile agitation and propaganda conducted against the Princes from British India. Accordingly in September 1922, a Bill was introduced in the Assembly called the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Bill. The Bill was thrown out by the Assembly but the Viceroy "certified" it as urgent and necessary and it became law.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the new Undersecretary of State for India, Lord Winterton, in his conferences with the Viceroy and the Governors of Bombay, Madras and Bengal, advocated this new attitude toward the Princes and after his visit, representatives of the Government of India began to sing praises of the Princes whenever a suitable opportunity presented itself.

Cabinet Changes

In October there was a General Election in England. The Coalition Government broke up and the Conservatives came into power with Bonar Law at their head and with Viscount Peel and Lord Winterton as Secretary and Undersecretary of State for India respectively. The next month, Sir Basil Blackett was sent out to India as the Finance Member to the Government of India.

The current of reaction began to grow stronger and stronger in India. The Indian Liberal leaders, who under the influence of Mr. Montagu had been led to work the constitution and to accept office as Ministers, found their position increasingly difficult. Sir Tej Behadur Sapru had already resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council in April, following the resignation of Mr. Montagu in March. And in March 1923, when the situation became unbearable for him, Mr. Chintamani, the Minister of Education in the United Provinces, resigned.

During the whole of 1922 the only decent acts which the Government did was to concede the demands of the people in Midnapore district in Bengal and of the Akali Sikhs in Punjab. In Midnapore, the new village Self-Government Act, as a protest against which the no-tax campaign had been started, was withdrawn, and in Punjab a new law was passed under which all the Sikh shrines were taken out of the control of the Mohants and handed over to popular committees.

Leaders Rounded Up

We must now interrupt our narrative and enquire as to what the leaders had been doing in the meantime. In the first week of December 1921, Lala Lajpat Rai and most of his principal colleagues had been rounded up by the police at a meeting of the Punjab Congress Committee. A few days later, Deshbandhu Das and most of his colleagues, including the Secretary of the Bengal Congress Committee, B. N. Sasmal and myself had been placed under arrest. Following this, Pandit Motilal Nehru and most of the important Congressmen in the United Provinces had been clapped into prison.

According to the rules of non-cooperation, no Congressman could put up a defense before a British Court of Law. Consequently, everywhere the prosecution had an easy task. Most of the trials would not last more than a few minutes and the same magistrate would dispose of hundreds of cases in one afternoon.

In the case of Deshbandhu Das, however, the trial dragged in for two months and since Mr. Sasmal and I had been made his co-accused in the same case, we had to suffer the agony of a uselessly long trial. It was freely talked about at the time that in view of the prestige and influence commanded by the Deshbandhu, the magistrate was unwilling to convict him without some show of legality.

Time Given to Prosecutors

Time was therefore given again and again to the prosecution to collect evidence to prepare their case against him. The prosecution case rested on certain notices, alleged to have been signed by him, which were in violation of the Government proclamation, banning as illegal all volunteer organizations. Those who worked in the office of the Bengal Congress Committee knew as a matter of fact, that these notices had not been signed by him. Nevertheless, the official expert in handwriting gave evidence on oath that the signatures were genuinely of the Deshbandhu and on the strength of this so-called expert evidence, he was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

These as well as other illegalities relating to his arrest were pointed out in a statement made by him before the court toward the end of his trial, in the course of which he sought to prove that the Government never hesitate to break the law when it suits their own purpose. Before sentence was passed, a message was sent on behalf of the prosecution saying that if he accepted the Bardoli resolution, regarding the suspension of civil disobedience, the Government would set him free at once, but he refused to entertain any such proposal.

Transferred to Alipore

Soon after our conviction we were transferred to another prison in Calcutta, the Alipore Central Jail, where we had an opportunity of meeting representatives from all the districts in Bengal. Except among the orthodox followers of the Mahatma who were in a minority, the general feeling was one of resentment at the Bardoli decision. This feeling was directed more against the Mahatma, since he was the Dictator of the All-India Congress Committee and the Bardoli resolution had been passed at his instance.

Accepting the Bardoli retreat as an accomplished fact, the Deshbandu tried to devise means for rousing public enthusiasm once again by a change in tactics. He thus conceived of his plan of non-cooperation within the legislatures. According to this plan, Congressmen, instead of boycotting the elections, would stand as candidates at the polls and after capturing the elected seats, would carry on a policy of uniform, continuous and consistent opposition to the Government.

The boycott of the legislatures, as conceived by the Calcutta Congress in 1920, had proved to be a failure. While the nationalists had kept away from the legislatures, undesirables had captured those bodies. These people, instead of assisting the popular movement in the country, had lent their support to the Government. Through their help the Government was able to demonstrate to the world that in their policy of repression, they had the support of the elected member of the legislatures.

New Policy Adopted

According to the Deshbandhu, in a revolutionary fight, the points of vantage should not be left in the hands of the enemy. Therefore all elected seats in the legislatures, as also in all public bodies (namely municipalities, district boards, etc.), should be captured by Congressmen. Where there was room for doing any solid constructive work, they could do so. But failing that, they could at least keep up a systematic opposition to the members and agents of the Government, and thereby prevent them from doing mischief. Further, the election campaign would give the Congress an occasion and an opportunity for doing its own propaganda simultaneously all over the country. The adoption of this new policy did not imply that they were to abandon any of the other activities of the Congress, but simply meant an extension of those activities to include capture of the elected seats in the legislatures and all public bodies.

Fruits of Wisdom

The bitterness of the potion, and the abhorrence of the patient are necessary circumstances to the operation. It must be something to trouble and disturb the stomach that must purge and cure it.—Montaigne.

* * *

Music, in the best sense, does not require novelty; nay, the older it is, and the more we are accustomed to it, the greater its effect.—Goethe.

* * *

No joy in nature is so sublimely affecting as the joy of a mother at the good fortune of her child.—Richter.

* * *

No padlock, bolts, or bars can secure a maiden so well as her own reserve.—Cervantes.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Poems by Her Highness Princess Ri

Mighty Waves

Ikanaran Nami yose ku tomo Mitami mina
Hitotsu kokoro ni Uchi kaeshi ten.

However mighty waves
May dash against Japan,
Our Imperial subjects, roll them back
With all might, as one man.

Tranquil Life

Mi-ikusa no Sanaka naredomo Yasurakani
Higoto wo sugosu Sachi wo wasuruna.

Our countrymen, do not forget
Your happy lot, day and night,
Of living in tranquillity,
Amidst the sacred warfare's height.

Needless to say, "Our countrymen" means "the people behind the gun."

On Learning that the Chosenese Will Be Called Up for Service in 1944.

Tomo-domoni Kuni no mitate to Meshimasan
Oh-mikokoro zo Kashikokari keru.

How awesome is the Imperial Will
Ordering graciously the Chosen men
To serve the Mighty Empire as her shields,
Side by side with their brother Nippon men!

Hiroko Katayama (1878-)

Hiroko Katayama, a translator of several Irish plays, has published a collection of her verses entitled Hisui or "The Kingfisher."

History Starts Anew

Isshun ni Ata no ohbune Shizumi taru
Sono akatsuki yori Rekishi aratanari.

Lo! from the daybreak when
The great ships of the enemy
Were in a moment sunk,
Anew began the history.

A Comfortable Bench

Shigo hon no Ki no kage ni aru Koshikake-ba
Kotoshi mo kitari Koshi kakete miru.

There is a comfortable bench
Beneath the canopy of a few trees.
This year again I came along
And sat on it in a cool breeze.

Ryu Saito (1879-)

Ryu Saito is the editor of the Tanka-Jin or "The Short Poem Writer," a poetry magazine.

The Japanese Troops

Ten ni hi ari Chi ni nihon ari Oh-miitsu
Saegiru mono wa Uchiteshi yaman.

The sun is in Heaven, Japan on Earth.
Our troops will bravely march until
They crush completely those who stand
In the way of the Imperial Will.

Enemy Soldiers

Waga megane ni Ireri to shiranu Teki-hei wa
Yuyu to shite Meshi hami oreri.

Quite unaware that they are in
The range of my field-glasses,
Some enemy soldiers, leisurely,
Are taking lunch on grasses.

A Skylark

Naku koe to Narite hibari wa Oh-zora no
Hikari no nakani Kie ni keru kamo.

Now only a singing voice,
The lark has vanished out of sight,
Into the distant firmament—
Into the brilliant light.

Soldiers' Lives

Waga hei no Inochi karoku shi Omowanedo
Tatako kara wa Katazaru bekarazu.

About my soldiers' lives
I do not think with levity;
But if we fight at all,
We must win victory.

Bunmei Tsuchiya (1891-)

Bunmei Tsuchiya, an instructor in Japanese literature, edits Araragi or "The Yew", a poetry magazine.

The Enemy Warships Sunk

Inazuma no Hayasa umi wo watareru Mi-ikusa haya
Teki no senkan Uchi-shizume tari.

The Imperial Forces which crossed
The ocean with lightning's rapidity
Behold! they have already destroyed
The warships of the enemy.

A Disagreeable Man

Akatsuki no Tsuki no hikari ni Omoi izuru
Itowashi bito mo Shinite koishiki.

I thought about a man I had disliked,
As at the break of day pale moonlight shone;
And strangely did my heart long after him,
Now he was dead and gone.

Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times
Evéning

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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In News Spotlight

Young Kurusu Trains as Air Pilot To Wipe Out U.S. Debt to Father

At the Kumagaya Army School of Aeronautics, youthful aspirants, eager to become "wild eagles" of the Japanese Army, are training rigorously day in and day out from the faint glimmer of early dawn until the dusk of evening. Dust flies high as planes take off on acrobatic exercises when they fly high and low through the vast expanse of the skies. Their training soon finished, the full fledged warriors of the air will wing their way to the north, and south, wherever aerial battles must be fought, to crush decisively the imperialistic ambitions of America and Britain.

Among student cadets undergoing training at Kumagaya is First-Lieutenant Ryo Kurusu, eldest son of Japan's former Ambassador to Washington Saburo Kurusu. Here, too, are sons of General Nobuyuki Abe, Second-Lieutenant Nobuhiro Abe, and Major-General Tamekichi Gomi, First-Lieutenant Yujiro Gomi.

Deep in young First-Lieutenant Kurusu's heart is engraved the regret and mortification that must have been his father's as he returned from Washington, his efforts futile to prevent war in face of stubborn, perverted attitude of President Roosevelt.

Upon graduation from the Yokohama Technical College, young Kurusu volunteered for service as an Army airman. In the fervor of his indefatigable training one perceives the burning determination to wreak havoc on the enemy and avenge the affront imposed on his father.

Press Comments

Thursday, August 5

ASAHI—Limits of Ideological War
MAINICHI—South Pacific War

Limits of Ideological War

ASAHI—Our forces in North China, which had been operating against the 27th Army of Chiang Kai-shek's regulars since the middle part of June in the southern Taihang Mountains trapped the enemy at different points and finally annihilated it. We cannot help appreciating afresh the hardships borne by the Imperial Army officers and men who negotiated the steep mountains campaigning against the enemy in the sweltering heat of the continent.

The results obtained are all the more brilliant for the following two reasons. Firstly, the 27th Army was the best trained and equipped with the most up-to-date arms of all the regulars directly under the command of Chiang and it came out of the hinterland for the purpose of reconstructing the Hopei Army. Chiang reposed the greatest confidence in the striking power of this unit. Secondly, Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang, commander of the 8th Reserve Division, who had received training at the Whampao Military Academy personally directed by Chiang Kai-shek, has awakened from the evil dream of fighting Japan and has joined the peace camp at the head of his officers and men. If our memories do not betray us, this is the first general with the record of having graduated from Chiang's Whampao Military Academy to pledge allegiance to the National Government at Nanking. That a deflection has occurred even among graduates of the Whampao Military Academy, the hotbed of anti-Japanese education, proves that the very pivotal center of Chiang's army has come to entertain doubts regarding the grounds on which Chungking is fighting Japan.

One of the most marked characteristics of the China Front since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is that the fighting spirit of the enemy has so declined that more and more commanders of Chiang's units are surrendering to the National Government of China. This was already pointed out in communiques issued by the General Headquarters of the Expeditionary Army in China. To mention only this year's events, in January as a result of our Shantung campaign, Lieutenant-General Wu Hua-wen, commander of the newly-organized 4th Division of Yu Hsueh-chung in the Shantung-Kiangsu War District, surrendered with 40,000 officers and men; in February, Lieutenant-General Han Tzu-kan, commander of the 113th Division of the same war district, came over with 25,000; in the spring campaign launched in mid-February General Wang Ching-tsai joined Nanking with his staff officers and 26,000 men. In the spring offensive, General Pang Ping-hsun, commander of the 24th Army Corps, joined the peace camp along with General Sun Tien-ying, commander of the newly-organized 5th Army, and 70,000 other officers and men.

All these generals give as their reason for abandoning the Chungking camp their awakening to the true war aims of Japan and to their mission of liberating East Asia in cooperation with Japan. That the war aims of Japan have been so well understood even by Chiang's own officers that they have been struck with despair as to the future of the anti-Japanese policy, causing them to join the peace camp, constitutes an unmistakable triumph of our ideological warfare. We do not doubt that through a positive development of the same ideological warfare more and more enemy generals will brush off the dust of Chungking and pledge allegiance to President Wang Ching-wei.

Nevertheless, it must be remembered that all these generals ceased resistance only after they had been defeated in battle following terrific attacks by the Imperial Army. When they said that they decided to join Nanking because they came to sympathize with the Greater East Asia policy of the National Government, they were most probably speaking their true minds. We may accept their word for it. But we must not forget that armed operations had been necessary before they were induced to admit the error of their former ways. It was our victory on the field that enabled their sympathy with our policy to be translated into action. This compels us to consider the limits of ideological warfare.

Ideological warfare, like economic warfare, can register efficacy only against a background of armed force. The most skilled propaganda is powerless to deprive triumphant enemy officers and men of their arms. Pressure through victory and threats of armed force constitute the most effective ideological warfare and the greatest persuasion. Ideological warfare begins to manifest effects more deadly than artillery only at the moment when the enemy is crushed by defeat and is in despair as to any future victory. From such a moment thought filters into the enemy trenches and corrodes the will to fight. The key to victory, therefore, is still the victory on the field. Armed results remain the most

(Continued on Page 2)

Chungking's News-Hiding Tactics Befuddle Vexed Foreign Newsmen

Domei

CANTON, August 4.—Anglo-American correspondents stationed in Chungking are dissatisfied with the false statements issued by Chungking officials.

The prevarications of the Chungking regime are a source of irritation to these correspondents and their dissatisfaction often "explodes" during press interviews, to the great embarrassment of Chungking authorities.

It may be interesting to know what kind of life these reporters lead in the enemy capital. The Ta Kung Po of July 23, in an article headed "Our Intimate Friends," reported their life as follows:

"At present 20 men are members of the Foreign Press Club. As changes take place often, a little over 10 men are engaged in actual press service, the majority being Americans. The Club was established in May with Brookes Atkinson, New York Times, as president. Members include such men as Theodore White, New York Times, Spencer Moser, United Press, and representatives from Reuter and Tass News Agency.

"They live in small Chinese houses, and are hard put to find proper amusement and pleasure. They are dissatisfied with the regime's statements and often demand permission to go to the front, thus embarrassing the Chungking officials.

"Chiang Tao-pan, Propaganda Chief, and two other men, acting as spokesmen, meet these correspondents every Wednesday afternoon. It has been revealed that these reporters constantly complain that they cannot grasp the real state of affairs because of Chungking's secret policy of hiding the truth."

AMERICA BANS GOODS EXPORT TO ARGENTINA

All Permits Issued To May 1 Stopped-- Seen Pressure Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—The United States Office of Economic Warfare today notified the 16,000 exporters within the country of the cancellation of all export permits to Argentina granted up to May 1 this year.

Seen U.S. Pressure

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—The latest step taken by the United States of virtually severing economic relations with Argentina is obviously a final pressure measure upon the Argentine Government which has adamantly maintained its policy of neutrality ever since the outbreak of the current war.

Needless to say, the step is aimed at forcing Argentina to abandon its policy of neutrality. It may be recalled in this connection that some time ago, the United States prohibited the exportation of foodstuffs to the French Martinique Island, finally forcing the latter to discard its neutrality and that it also confiscated many French warships there.

Argentina Adamant

Commenting on the drastic export embargo which the United States Government inflicted on Argentina on August 3, Hirokazu Takagi of the General Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry asserted yesterday that the severance of economic relations with the United States might produce some unfavorable repercussions in Argentina, but that if it will imagine itself at war and affect retrenchment it should be able to carry on, with its own resources.

He added as an instance the fact that Argentina is able to produce half its need in oil.

Although no clear information has been received, Mr. Takagi admitted that Argentina had recently maintained a fairly firm attitude toward the United States.

Indicating that most of the pro-American organizations including the Junta de Victoria have already been disbanded, he asserted that suppression of unofficial bodies engaged in political activities was the sovereign right of the Argentine Government. He emphasized further that the only foreign country which is maneuvering politically in Argentina is the United States.

Mr. Takagi also revealed that this staunch South American Republic faced a similar situation during the first World War, when Britain expressed its dissatisfaction with Argentina's neutrality by threatening to launch an economic attack.

The President of the Argentina Government, at the time, hurled back the challenge and dared Britain to carry out its threat.

Britain finally capitulated and Argentina proudly remained neutral till the end of the conflict, Mr. Takagi concluded.

BURMESE WOMEN HOLD FIRST GENERAL MEET

Head of State Exhorts Gathering to Cooperate

Domei

RANGOON, August 4.—The first general meeting of the Burmese Patriotic Women's Association was held here this morning in the presence of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and concurrently Prime Minister, attended by 7,000 representatives from all corners of new independent Burma.

The meeting opened with the presentation of bouquets by the regional representatives of the Association to the Head of State.

In stirring addresses to the gathering, Mrs. Daw Hnit, Vice-President of the Association, Mrs. Da Khin Mya and others urged all present to rise and assume their respective roles for the healthy development of new-born Burma.

Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State, in a 20-minute speech exhorted the Burmese women to cooperate with their husbands and brothers to maintain the glory of independent Burma acquired at the sacrifice and blood of Japanese officers and men.

Tojo Cables Acknowledgement To Ba Maw Hailing Free Burma

Answers Message of Head of New State Who Tenders Profound Thanks and Pledges Wholehearted Cooperation With Japan

On receipt of a telegraphic message from Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma in connection with the independence of his country, on Wednesday, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo cabled acknowledgement the same day felicitating the Burmese on the auspicious occasion and soliciting their best efforts for the prosecution of the current war and for the development of new Burma.

The Burmese Prime Minister's message was to the following effect:

"Your Excellency:

"On this memorable day marking Burma's attainment of freedom, I, on behalf of the Burmese Government, desire to express my heartiest greetings to Your Excellency at this, the earliest opportunity.

"The Burmese people and I hereby tender our profound gratitude to Your Excellency for the very valuable contribution Your Excellency has made toward the realization of independence by Burma.

"The people of Burma will keep Your Excellency in their memory as a man who supported and guided our nation at a time when Burma was in the most trying circumstances.

"Needless to say, the Burmese people are fully determined to cooperate closely with Japan and other Greater East Asiatic nations and to forge ahead toward the realization of unity and prosperity of East Asia, the common objectives of East Asiatic nations.

"I express my sincerest respect to Your Excellency."

Prime Minister Tojo's reply to the Burmese leader is learned to have been as follows:

"I sincerely thank Your Excellency for the cordial message. I hereby congratulate Burma on her achievement of freedom and tender my heartfelt respect to the Burmese people for the dauntless spirit with which they strived for the reconstruction of their country which had long been under British oppression, to pave the way for the historic outcome just realized, and also express my deep thanks to Your Excellency and the Burmese people for the cooperation they have offered our country ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Now, the war for liberation of Greater East Asia is steadily progressing and Japan, with confidence in sure victory, is determined to crush our common enemies, Britain and the United States, in close collaboration with other Greater East Asiatic nations and its allies in Europe, thereby to establish a New Order based on ethical principles.

"I hereby again express my congratulations on Burma's independence and the sincere hope that Burma under the powerful leadership of Your Excellency will do its best for its development and for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. I also pray for Your Excellency's health."

ENEMY ON SICILY MEETS STIFF AXIS RESISTANCE

Fierce Fighting On in Central Part of Isle

Domei

ROME, August 4.—The Italian High Command made the following announcement at noon today regarding the war situation on Sicily:

The central part of Sicily has been turned into an arena of devastating battles since four days ago, the Axis forces putting up stiff resistance against the enemy attempting to break through the Axis position.

Axis air units in collaboration with the land forces have bombed enemy positions and ships.

In the eastern Ionian waters German fighters damaged three Liberator-type planes and Italian minesweepers dealt heavy damage to two enemy double-engined planes.

Enemy Loses 309 Tanks

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—German military authorities announced that German forces destroyed 309 enemy tanks in Sicily during the period from July 10 to 31.

Turkey Now Studying Demand by Anti-Axis

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 4.—In connection with the anti-Axis demand toward neutral countries to refuse shelter to Axis political refugees, Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, today, conferred with diplomats of neutral countries who are now residing in Ankara as with as with the Italian Charge d'Affaires. The Foreign Minister also conferred with President Ismet Inonu on the same issue. It is generally calculated that Turkey will soon clarify its attitude toward the anti-Axis demand.

Executive Yuan Meets

Domei

NANKING, August 5.—Following his return yesterday from Shanghai, President Wang Ching-wei immediately called the Executive Yuan into session from 3 p.m. the same day.

Immediately following this, President Wang presided over the ordinary session of the National Military Council at which vital problems of national defense were discussed.

Italian Cabinet to Meet

Domei

ROME, August 4.—The Italian Cabinet decided today to hold a meeting tomorrow on important diplomatic matters.

THAI MINISTER TENDERS GREETINGS TO HOSHINO

Calls at Tojo's Official Residence

Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wathakan, accompanied by members of his suite, visited the Prime Minister's official residence at 9:30 a.m. today to tender his greetings to Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

He later called at the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Foreign Office, Imperial Household Department and War Ministry.

The Thai Foreign Minister will give a press interview at 3 p.m. today at the Imperial Hotel. He will be guest at an informal reception at 6:30 p.m. at the same place given by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

Shipping Losses of U.S. Seen Enormously Huge

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—The enormity of American shipping losses is disclosed in the June 17 issue of the weekly magazine, Time, reaching here recently, in which the head of the Purchasing Section of the Maritime Commission makes the following statement:

"Merchantmen possessed by America at the outset of the war, totalling 11,000,000 tons, have practically all been lost in one year of war."

On the other hand, Vice-Chief Douglas of the American Wartime Maritime Transportation Bureau asserted that the anti-Axis nations since the entrance of United States into the war, have increased their ship holdings by approximately 1,000,000 tons when losses are subtracted from the figures of newly constructed ships. Assuming that the above statement is correct, it can be easily seen what stupendous losses have been inflicted on anti-Axis shipping.

Reich Envoy Visits Chu

Domei

NANKING, August 4.—The new German Ambassador to China, Dr. Ernst von Woermann, who arrived here yesterday, paid a courtesy visit to Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China at the Foreign Office at 5 p.m. today.

U.S. Announces Ship Loss

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—The sinking of one American merchantman in the South Pacific by torpedo attacks sometime in July was belatedly announced by the U.S. Navy Department today, according to dispatches from Washington.

HEAVY CLASHES CHECK SOVIETS ON OREL FRONT

German Resistance Seen Too Powerful-- Red Drives Costly

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 4.—Sanguinary hand-to-hand fights were continued throughout last night east of the city of Orel. With the Germans putting up stiff resistance, Soviet forces have made no remarkable headway so far.

In this connection, Moscow broadcasts admitted this afternoon that because the Germans have built thick defenses around Orel employing 200,000 troops, Soviet operations have been made extremely difficult.

The difficulties faced by the Soviet forces were admitted by the Red Star, Organ of the Red Army, which stated that the German resistance is unexpectedly severe.

In the meantime, the Germans are continuing severe counter-attacks along the Bryansk-Orel Railway line.

Mannstein on Mius Front

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters officially announced at noon today that Marshal von Mannstein was in command of the German forces on the Mius River front.

17,895 Soviets Captured

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—German forces captured 17,895 Soviet soldiers and destroyed or captured 730 enemy tanks, 703 guns and 398 bomb-throwers in the Mius River sector on the Eastern Front. These results were gained during the period from July 5 to August 2, according to a communique issued today by the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

3 Enemy Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—German bomber planes sank two enemy coastal vessels and one torpedo-boat off Murmansk, the German authorities announced today.

Orel Action Seen Fierce

The fighting in the Orel war sector which is the scene of the fiercest engagements in the present Reich-Soviet summer campaign is now marking the end of one month since its start. This district forms the foremost line of the Germans on the central front. The German positions linking Orel with the Mtsensk area to the northeast of this city have been proving a great menace to the areas southwest of Moscow, reports the Mainichi.

Forestalling the Soviet plan of attack on July 5, the Germans lured right to the front of their positions a large Soviet army under General Rokosovsky and launched a campaign of attacking the Soviet forces by sandwiching them from the south and north. Unprecedentedly large-scale clashes of mechanized units since the outbreak of the Reich-Soviet war have been seen on the large plain in this central part of the Soviet Union. A DNB dispatch reports that Red tanks either damaged or captured exceed 8,000 in number, indicating the furiousness of the summer campaign now being fought with the Orel area as the center.

Reich Forces Distributed

The German forces withdrawn from Mtsensk in the middle of July to compress the front line were subsequently distributed to the three directions north, east and south of Orel city. Challenging the Red forces coming on like an avalanche, the German side in this defensive attitude annihilated the aggressors. In the latter part of July, the Red offensive abated temporarily. Since

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Labor Day Cancelled

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the National War Production Board, issued a statement to all laborers in America cancelling the annual Labor Day holiday falling on September 6 this year, in view of the current situation, according to reports from Washington. The gist of Nelson's statement was as follows:

"America's war production has suffered from the past strikes and not a day can be lost from the production front. It is desirable that laborers forego the Labor Day holiday and contribute to the increase of war production."

BURMA'S FOREIGN POLICY BASED ON PEACE, JUSTICE, NEW ORDER FOR MANKIND

Diplomacy of New Nation to Be Guided By Three Principles, Says Thakin Nu-- Envoys to E. Asia Nations Being Picked

THAKIN NU, Foreign Minister of the Burmese Government elucidates Burma's diplomatic policy.

Domei

RANGOON, August 4.—Burma's foreign policy will be based on the principle of respect for justice and the rights of respective countries, it was clarified by Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu in a press conference with Burmese and Japanese newspapermen held this afternoon.

Burma has pledged to bear her share in the construction of a new order in the world and, accordingly, her diplomacy will be conducted in accordance with this guiding principle, it was also declared.

The Foreign Minister's statement follows:

"New Burma has already clarified its basic foreign policy in the declaration of independence. It is based on peace, justice and the creation of a new world order.

"Burma will exert her utmost to maintain close relationship with all of her allies on the basis of justice and mutuality. I believe that this is the only way whereby we may prosecute our objective.

New Order Aimed

"On attaining independence, Burma declared that she is not a Burma which exists solely for her own self, for she is at the same time a Burma which exists for the whole of East Asia. This means that Burma is fully cognizant of the fact that she forms a constituent element in a wider sphere. Burma should be confident in the solid unity of East Asia. The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should strive to establish a new order of the world at all cost.

"As has already been proclaimed by the Head of State, any country and people possesses the right to exist in the manner which they believe most fitting and for their own prosperity. The Head of State also declared that Burma's sincere wish is to join this new order and that at the same time this country will bear the responsibilities accompanying the creation of the new order.

"In such a sense, Burma solemnly pledges to bear the responsibilities which accompany the creation of a new world order and Burma's foreign policy will be conducted in accordance with this guiding principle."

Tokyo Envoy Studied

In reply to a question posed by a newspaperman as to Burma's diplomatic principle relative to Japan, Foreign Minister Thakin Nu declared that he desires to uphold the principle of justice and mutual respect.

As to the appointment of a Burmese Ambassador to Tokyo, the Foreign Minister stated that the choice for a suitable person is now in progress and that the appointment will be announced shortly.

Questioned as to the diplomatic relations with China and Manchoukuo, he stated that the exchange of plenipotentiaries with these two countries is being contemplated and an announcement will also shortly be made in this connection.

When asked to explain the set-up of the Burmese Foreign Office, the Foreign Minister declared:

"Burma is not experienced in diplomatic administration. Therefore, we have asked Japanese Ambassador Renzo Sawada for his support. Ambassador Sawada has readily consented to our appeal and the machinery and personnel of the Foreign Ministry will shortly be decided upon according to his suggestions and with Burma's particular conditions taken into consideration.

Legislative Organs Due

Burma having made a fresh start on August 1 as a result of the declaration of independence, the Burmese Government is now contemplating the establishment of legisla-

(Continued on Page 2)

PHIBUN LAUDS FREED BURMA

Notifies Thakin Nu That Thailand Will Support New State

Domei

RANGOON, August 8.—Premier Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, dispatched a message of felicitation over the birth of independent Burma to Foreign Minister Thakin Nu of Burma, in which he simultaneously notified Burma that Thailand has decided to recognize the independence of its neighboring country.

The message follows:

"Attainment of independence by Burma gives special joy to the people of Thailand in view of the fact that Burma and Thailand are neighbors with a common religion.

"At a time when the whole world is in the turmoil of war, it is urgent that all peoples of East Asia unite spiritully and physically and cooperate with each other.

"The birth of independent Burma will surely serve as a powerful force in all creative enterprises aimed at construction of the Asiatic continent.

"The Government of Thailand has resolved to recognize the independence of Burma, and also prays for the development and eternal prosperity of Burma and her people."

Indians in Canton Hail Burma's Independence

Domei

CANTON, August 4.—"Now is our turn to fight and acquire complete independence from the British yoke, now that Burma has successfully emerged as an independent State," declared Dr. Nadar Khan, President of the Canton branch of the Indian Independence League here in an exclusive interview with Domei today.

The Indian leader asserted that all the Indians, without exception extend hearty welcome to independent Burma, and declared India should not miss this golden chance in following suit.

Dr. Khan stated that all the Indians in Canton are ready to sacrifice their lives for India's crusade for independence and that the group which left here for Shonan to join the Indian National Army in July was a vanguard of the patriotic Indians in Canton.

India, after all, belongs to the Indians, Dr. Khan concluded, "And we Indians will not stop fighting until the very day when independence is completely ours."

Papal Conference Held

Domei

ROME, August 4.—The 16 Papal Privy Councilors now residing in Rome met at an important conference for an hour and a half at the Vatican this morning, with Papal Secretary of State Cardinal Maglione, officiating.

ICHIKI INSPECTS CHARITY BODIES

Orphanages, Hospitals In Kowloon Are Visited And Lauded by Official

Keen interest in the welfare and progress of the various charitable institutions in Kowloon was shown by Mr. Ichiki, Chief of the Civil Affairs Department, during an inspection tour. He was accompanied by Mr. Nagao, head of the Education Department, and Mr. Ueno head of the Kowloon Bureau, reports the Hongkong News.

Among the places visited were the Kowloon Orphanage, Kwong Wah Hospital, Precious Blood Hospital and the Kowloon Home for the Aged.

On arriving at the Kowloon Orphanage, Mr. Ichiki was met by the Superintendent of the Orphanage. On being asked to address the orphans, Mr. Ichiki replied that he was not prepared for speechmaking, but added that the orphans were most fortunate in having been able to find such a haven of refuge. He congratulated the staff of the Orphanage for their interest in looking after the orphans.

Miss Chu Shuet-ping, Superintendent, in reply, thanked Mr. Ichiki for his interest in the Orphanage and expressed the hope that the authorities would continue to assist the Orphanage in every possible way.

Kwong Wah Needs

The visitors next went to the Kwong Wah Hospital where they were met by Li Chung-po, Director of the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, and other directors of the hospital.

Mr. Ichiki said that the supply of rice to the hospital for its patients would be given every consideration and as the Kwong Wah was more or less a charitable institution, the authorities would consider the granting of water, electricity and gas to the institution free.

Satisfaction at the way the Precious Blood Hospital was being managed for the poorer classes of people was expressed by the Chief of the Civil Affairs Department, after being shown round the various wards of this hospital by the Medical Officer-in-Charge.

He complimented the hospital staff on their efficient work, and expressed the hope that the same would be continued in the future for the benefit of the community.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

fundamental factor for victory in war.

War theorists of the United States and Britain are busy endeavoring to underestimate the significance of armed force in order to camouflage their defeats on the field and they are anxious to make it appear as if economic warfare would decide the final victory or defeat. Thus we must guard ourselves against attaching undue significance to the triumph of our ideological campaign in China. We should be playing into Anglo-American hands if we overestimated the pyschological or nerve factor in war. Important as it is we would do well to bear its limits in mind.

South Pacific War

MAINICHI—The general counter-offensive of the enemy continued since late July in the Southwest Pacific, especially on Munda on New Georgia Island, has visibly intensified and the war is growing steadily grimmer with time. The morale of our officers and men is of the highest in the midst of this terrific fighting. Our deepest gratitude goes to them.

An Imperial Navy Air Unit attacked the port of Rendova thrice on August 1 and sank one enemy destroyer, wrecked a cruiser and sank 11 transports. It also bombed the shore facilities of the enemy and inflicted severe damage upon them. Foreign dispatches report that a similar attack on Rendova was made on August 2. On July 31 an enemy air force attacked Kulambangra and on the following day the island of Bougainville in formations of 100 or more planes. Our anti-aircraft artillery and fighters gave battle in both cases and caused heavy damage to the enemy. Thus in about one month, we sank 38 enemy ships including cruisers and wrecked 11 others, not to speak of the numerous lesser vessels destroyed. We also shot down 300 or more enemy planes.

Commenting on the Munda campaign, the enemy command for the Southwest Pacific area admits that the Americans have been completely driven back by the powerful counter-attack of the Japanese and they have been frozen at their original positions. This shows the gallantry of our officers and men, but does not indicate in the least any abandonment of the counter-offensive by the enemy. The enemy attaches particular importance to Munda and is pouring its fighting forces into that area, apparently considering it indispensable to its future operations. The Japanese air and sea forces are incessantly pounding the enemy in order to frustrate the enemy attack.

The fate of Munda will depend not only on the strengths available on the spot but also on the question which side will secure control of the supply route to that area. Send men, send supplies and let the struggle of our heroes there yield the most magnificent results.

KANTO COUNCIL MEETS

Practical results are being achieved by the recently-established nine Regional Administrative Councils, six of which have already held their conferences, to probe ways of bolstering the nation's fighting strength by solving various bottlenecks which hinder smooth operation of the wartime administrative machinery.

Noteworthy in this connection is the fact that the committee meetings of these Councils are also being attended by military and naval authorities in the respective regions. This fact shows that the Government's intentions have permeated not only the various local organs concerned, which constitute the committees, but also the naval and military circles as well.

It is expected that with the sincere will for cooperation having been evinced by these local organs in general, the Regional Administrative Councils will attain further results in the direction of increased fighting potentiality and preparations for any change in the general situation.

Above photo shows Governor Shigeo Otachi (standing) addressing the first conference of the Kanto Regional Administrative Council held at the office of Tokyo Metropolis at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

How Gendarmes Rescued Ba Maw From British Clutches Related

Thick Jungles Scoured for Month for Burmese Prime Minister Who Had Escaped From Enemy Incarceration at Moguk

The story of the arduous search through the thick jungles for Burmese Chief of State Ba Maw last year by Japanese gendarmes, as news came of his escape from the Moguk prison, is vividly related to the Asahi by Sergeant-Major Torao Kimura of the Kokura Gendarme Corps, who was one of the men active in rescuing Ba Maw from British clutches. Rejoicing wholeheartedly at the attainment of Burma's independence and the appointment of Ba Maw as Prime Minister of the newly found nation, Sergeant-Major Kimura recalls the incidents of a year ago as follows:

"In March of last year we entered Rangoon. Previous to this Prime Minister Ba Maw had been imprisoned by the British authorities because he had declared to the Burmese people that 'there is a friend in the Orient, who will come without fail in two years.' We heard that he had been thrown into the Moguk prison. We realized that Ba Maw's presence was essential for the attainment of Burma's independence and, considering it our duty to rescue him from prison, did our best to get information in that vicinity. We made our way to Mandalay, fighting the British and Chungking forces enroute. On May 9 last year we reached Mandalay.

Set Out in Earnest

"We now set out in all earnest for the Burmese leader's rescue. Reports from various sources indicated us that Prime Minister Ba Maw had already made his escape from the Moguk prison with the aid of his wife and was making his way south with hopes pinned on the Japanese Forces. We were highly elated at the news. Now was our chance; and we each vowed that we would rescue him even at the cost of our lives.

"Six of us, including First-Lieutenant Kadode, and an interpreter, disguised as Burmese and armed with pistols, headed for the Maymyo mountains. Eluding the vigilant eyes of the enemy scouts, we pushed our way through the jungle darkness or over steep mountain gorges. Often we encountered the bleached skeletons of remnant Chinese forces. They had been killed by the Shan inhabitants, enraged at the offer of a prize on the head of Ba Maw. The people of the Shan States had given all assistance to Ba Maw and his followers.

"Favored with the goodwill of the villagers, we searched the vicinity for about 300 kilometers, carefully and meticulously leaving nothing unturned. Then about 1 p.m. on June 2, we came upon Ba Maw's children and then his wife, who informed us that her husband, sensing imminent danger, had gone onward to a safer location early in the morning.

Continue Pursuit

"Changing into Burmese costumes we hastened in hot pursuit for not a moment was to be lost. Our search covered valleys and thick forest growths. Toward evening of that day, we sighted the figures of five persons wearing Shan garments making their way through a mountain gorge. We dared not call for fear of detection by the enemy, but made haste to get as near to them as possible. At a safe distance, we called out 'Is it Mr. Ba Maw?' With sharp intuition the answer came distinctly, 'Its the Japanese Forces. I am Ba Maw.'

"I shall never forget the emotions of the moment as we all shook hands. Jubilant, our search party returned to Mandalay fruitfully rewarded for our efforts of many days. Prime Minister Ba Maw and his family took up abode in a house near the temporary Gendarme quarters. Now that our task had been accomplished, we left Rangoon for our next assignment on June 16, sent off by Prime Minister Ba Maw and others with kind words of farewell."

Heavy Clashes Check Soviets On Orel Front

(Continued from Page 1)

the beginning of August, the Red army concentrated its main strength in the north and south of Orel, succeeding in bringing a portion of the main strength to the outskirts of Orel on August 2. This was announced out in an official Soviet report on August 3, according to a dispatch from Moscow. A Berlin radio broadcast confirmed the report.

Reds Marching Northwest

The Red army north of Orel is now marching in the northwestern direction of this city and is assuming a position of attacking Briansk, about 130 kilometers northwest of Orel. Meeting with stout opposition from the Reich forces, this army, however, is now at a standstill. All in all, the defense and offensive fighting in the Orel area has reached the highest water mark.

Judging from the strategical value of this campaign, the possible outcome of the present fighting will greatly affect the war situation. Whether the Red army will be successful in wresting back Orel or whether the Reich army will successfully defend this point is a matter that will decide the fate of the present summer Reich-Soviet war.

18,000 Reds Captured

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—The Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters in its communique today stated that in the fighting in the Mius river bank sector from July 5 to August 2, the German army took 17,895 Red war prisoners and also captured or destroyed 730 Red tanks, 703 guns, and 398 throwers.

Gousev Choice Denied

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 2.—Moscow broadcasts today denied the appointment of Feodor Gousev, Soviet Minister to Canada, as the new Soviet Ambassador to London to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Ivan Maisky, the present Soviet Ambassador to London, as Soviet Vice-Foreign Commissar, as reported in Reuter dispatches yesterday from Moscow.

WANG PRAISES INTERNAL UNITY

Movement Consolidates Home Front, He Tells Soochow Gathering

The importance of the rural pacification movement in the consolidation of the home front and its great contribution toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia was stressed by President Wang Ching-wei recently in an address to a large audience at the Soochow Rural Pacification Headquarters on the second anniversary of the initiation of the movement in Kiangsu Province according to the Shanghai Times.

The anniversary was celebrated in the morning with the personal attendance of President Wang, who arrived at Soochow expressly for this purpose. In the afternoon, a mass meeting and a pacification exhibition were held, and local inhabitants who are enjoying a peaceful life, paraded through the streets carrying flags.

In his address, the President lauded the great results achieved during the past two years of the movement in the pacification areas which he visited five times. President Wang pointed out that the rural pacification movement has taken on added importance since China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia because the consolidation of the home front through the rural pacification movement represents a valuable contribution toward China's war efforts.

"By guaranteeing peace and security," he continued, "the rural pacification movement aims solely at maintaining order on the home front, and by promoting industrial production, it aims at meeting the demands of the War adequately," President Wang said.

Declaring that military, police and Government officials are tasked with guaranteeing peace and order while farmers and industrial workers are required to do their bit for the expansion of industrial and agricultural productivity, President Wang urged these persons to give forth unstinted efforts.

Production Aim

The President pointed out that the security of peace and order, and increased production are the two cardinal aims of the rural pacification movement, and through successful execution of these gigantic duties, the National Government of China will play a truly significant part in the current war.

"From the standpoint of reconstruction of China and the defense of East Asia, I wish to congratulate the Government and people of Kiangsu Province for the successful progress of the rural pacification movement during the past two years," concluded President Wang.

Burma News Played Up

Domei

VICHY, August 3.—The French press today played up Tokyo reports regarding the independence of Burma and Chungking's severance of diplomatic relations with Vichy but the authorities refrained from expressing opinions on the ground that no formal information had been received either from the Burmese Government or the Chungking regime.

Thai Dances Staged By Takarazuka Girls Gladden Wichit

Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wathakan, now on a visit here, and his suite visited the Toho Theater Wednesday evening. Foreign Minister Wathakan seemed very much impressed by the Thai dances staged there by the members of the Toho Dancing Troupe. He was very much pleased when a patriotic song of Thailand, which he himself composed, was sung by one of the Toho girls. The Thai Minister presented himself back stage to shake hands with Miss Taiko Fukumoto, dancer, and Miss Chizuko Sanada, singer.

Italians Given Warning On Enemy Propaganda

The Italian Government has sounded a warning to the Italian public not to be deluded by vicious enemy propaganda, according to a Rome dispatch to the Mainichi.

"In frantic efforts to cause confusion within the country, the enemy is conducting severe nerve warfare by spreading false information," the broadcast issued by the Army and Government stated. "The Italian people must remain cool and maintain their traditional patriotism, in defiance of all enemy propaganda."

Pointing to the falsity of Anglo-American information, the broadcast emphatically denied reports emanating from enemy sources to the effect that Trieste, Fiume and Pola had been occupied by German forces and that Italian troops in Greece had been disarmed by the Germans. Such examples of lying propaganda are many, it warned further stating that the "nerve war" will be continued with increased intensity.

The broadcast declared that the Italian people, confident in their King and obedient to the Government should be united solidly as before under the tricolor.

In concert with the Government's proclamation, prominent Catholic leaders appealed to all the members of their faith within Italy saying that they should preserve Christian civilization and faith at all cost and that, obedient to the instructions from the Church and Government, they should faithfully attend to their respective duties.

Thakin Nu Clarifies Burma's Diplomacy

(Continued from Page 1)

tive organs within the coming one year, according to a Rangoon dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The new legislative organs show promise of exercising fairly powerful rights in the execution of national affairs.

A general outline of new national organs to be established are as follows:

Cabinet: National administration is to be assumed by the Cabinet in accordance with fundamental laws. The Cabinet will assume responsibility for the State representative, and the appointment or dismissal of Cabinet members are to be made by the State representative.

Privy Council: This is purely an inquiry organ which will respond to inquiries made by the State representative with regard to important national affairs. To be composed of 20 to 25 members, their appointments will be handled by the State representative, after reference to the Cabinet session. Men of over 40 years of age, who have offered distinguished services to the country, are qualified to be elected as Councillors.

Legislation: The responsibility of legislation lies with the State representative, and the various existing laws will remain effective as long as they do not violate the fundamental laws.

Administration of Justice: The appointment of the Chief of the Supreme Court and also of the judges of higher courts are to be made by the State representative. Decisions passed by the Supreme Court will be final.

Military Affairs: All appointments will be made by the War Minister upon approval of the State representative. In the event of decisions on vital military affairs, the representative will consult the War Minister, the Vice-War Minister, the Chief of the General Staff, and the Inspector-General of Military Education, at a supreme military council.

Legislative Organs: As long as the circumstances of war permit, the organs will be established within one year after the declaration of independence. The new legislative organs are to draft and decide the constitution of new Burma.

Pope Sees Vichy Envoy

Domei

ROME, August 4.—Pope Pius XII conferred with French Ambassador to the Vatican Leon Berard this morning.

Latest Developments in Europe Seen Favorable to Axis Camp

Situation Optimistic as Italy Turns Down U.S. Truce Terms and Germany Reinforces Its Armies on Southern Part of Continent

The latest situation in Europe, centered round the Italian political change is noted as being favorable for the Axis. The rejection of the American truce terms by Italy, who is continuing her fierce resistance on Sicily with the cooperation of the German forces, and the German plan under consideration to reinforce the strength of her army in southern Europe all point to this fact, according to the Mainichi's Berlin correspondent who held an enlightening conversation over the International telephone with his head office on Wednesday.

Head Office. Give us some information on subsequent developments in the Italian situation.

Kato. According to information from Rome, Italian official circles are dismissing Roosevelt's peace terms with a laugh, saying that the terms are out of question. The Badoglio Government even refuses to give consideration to the terms of surrender proposed by General Dwight Eisenhower. In reply to peace talk rumors, official circles point out that Italian forces are valiantly fighting in Sicily.

Axis Fighting Fiercely

Prime Minister Churchill, in his speech on August 3, declared that a general offensive in Sicily was started on August 1. But on the Central Front and the Catanian Front the Italian forces, together with Hermann Goering troops, are fighting a wonderful defense battle. Churchill announced that the anti-Axis forces occupied several Axis positions in the neighborhood of Catania, but this remains unconfirmed. At any rate, it is true that a vigorous battle of offense and defense is being fought.

Q. How is the domestic condition in Italy?

A. In Milan, Turin and Genoa, riots of Communist nature were started. The riots, however, have been controlled in the main. In this way the atmosphere in Italy is observed as having settled down. But, this state of calm is observed only on the surface, and we don't know what political measures are being taken behind the scenes. Various rumors are emanating from neutral countries, but it is difficult for us to fathom the truth.

Q. Here in Tokyo we also have a lot of rumors from neutral countries regarding the Italian political change, but what will decide everything in this connection is the attitude of Germany.

A. I have reported from time to time that Germany will move some of her troops on the Eastern Front to the South of Italy. I think I can definitely say at least that Germany is steadily making preparations to cope with the worst case.

Q. We consider Germany will have to reinforce her strength in the Balkans at the same time, and we presume that Germany is, of course, doing it.

A. In the worst case, Germany will make an arrangement under which the German forces, together with those of Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, will defend the Balkans. Such is the plan Germany is now considering.

The Badoglio Government is engaged in a battle of defense together with the Germans. The best proof that can be offered of the fact that Italy is actually fighting the anti-Axis forces may be found in the reopening of air raids on Naples and the animation in the Sicilian fighting. In these circumstances, Germany cannot clarify her future policy in any positive way beyond saying that the country is making full preparations.

Q. The question that crops up regarding Germany's concentrated efforts on the Southern Front will be the condition on the Eastern Front.

German-Soviet Issue

A. Fighting in the Reich-Soviet War during the last two or three days has been intensified. The latest Soviet attack with Orel as the center of operations is regarded as an action which has an eye on the new political situation in Southern Europe. Germany, therefore, is now staging a counter-attack. But taken as a whole, fighting has been changed into one still more vigorous than heretofore. Fighting is now raging throughout the Orel area, in the Ladoga Lake area and the Kuban area.

Q. Germany claims that the country has given a telling blow to the resistance power of the Soviet Union, but is the Soviet Union weakened as it is claimed?

A. The Germans do not regard it to be so, at least so far as indications on the foremost front are concerned. But when we turn our eyes to the Soviet Union's munitions industry and the state of supply and foodstuff, etc. it is observable that the Soviet Union has been considerably weakened. On the foremost front the Soviets still have power. But the Reich has the advantage because they are inside Soviet territory to the extent of 1,500 to 2,000 kilometers. Hence the Soviet Union cannot menace Germany directly. This observation is the basis of our judgment that Germany has a reserve power which she can spare for Southern Europe.

Q. Then, can we interpret that in order to shift part of her forces to the South, Germany can adjust her lines?

A. Yes, you can. Germany has sent her troops not only to the Soviet Union but also to many other areas, and within Germany, there is still a considerable strength in reserve. Germany could move such a force in case of necessity. In the worst case the country would be able to move her troops in various ways according to the requirements of the situation. From the purely strategical standpoint, it is not time for them to become alarmed.

Q. How about the Anglo-American strategy against the homeland of Germany?

A. The enemy is thought likely to resort to the air raiding of Germany. A serious tension prevails at Berlin on that account. All the citizens have been ordered to take all possible precautionary measures.

Q. How is the condition at Hamburg?

A. Enemy planes do not come every night but sometimes they come in considerable number.

Q. Germany is shooting down a substantial number of enemy planes, isn't she?

A. Yes, the Germans are achieving increasing success in shooting down enemy planes. Judging from the number of enemy machines downed by Germany, it is possible to make an estimate of the number of the planes the enemy is using for air raids. It is certain that Germany has begun to pay more attention to the enemy's air-raid plan.

Q. The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union appear to be split regarding the Italian question.

A. Reports coming from London indicate that there is a split in the relations between the three countries. As regards the Italian question, the United States has forestalled the Soviet Union and has been taking arbitrary measures. This seems to have caused the ire of Premier Joseph Stalin, resulting in another suggestion for the holding of a conference among Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin. This is worthy of attention. In the British Parliament on August 3, a Laborite, referring to the Italian question, attacked the Government stating that the British political maneuvering against Italy was absurd.

Q. The Foreign Ministers of both Japan and Italy have exchanged messages. Was a similar thing done between the Foreign Ministers of Italy and Germany?

A. Not yet. Germany is in a delicate position, and accordingly is assuming a discreet attitude. Politically the German press is watching the development of the Italian issue with a cool attitude.

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